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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### DISSOLVING AND REAPPEARING MERGERS.

THE dissolving Northern Securities merger, officially doomed and disrupted by the Supreme Court, seems to resemble a "dissolving view" in the fact that as one merger disappears another takes its place. But instead of proceeding peaceably, as in the case of the melting pictures on the screen, there is a quarrel between two of the performers, Messrs. Hill and Harriman, as to whose merger shall replace the one that is now disappearing. Mr. Harriman has started a lawsuit asking for the return of the Northern Pacific shares which he put into the merger, and charging that if the merger is broken up by the Hill plan, there will result a Hill merger that will be illegal. Mr. Hill replies that if it is broken up according to the Harriman suit, there will be a Harriman merger that will be equally illegal. Each threatens the other with the terrors of the law, but each seems perfectly willing to face them himself.

In brief, each side claims the Northern Pacific Railroad. By the Hill plan of dissolving the Northern Securities merger, the stockholders would receive their allotments partly in Great Northern stock and partly in Northern Pacific, which would give the Harriman group about 25 per cent. of the stock of each road, and leave the Hill-Morgan group in control of both. By the Harriman plan, the Harriman group would receive back the identical Northern Pacific shares which they put in—enough, or almost enough, to control the road. If the Northern Pacific goes to the Hill-Morgan group of capitalists, then the Great Northern and Northern Pacific will be under one control; if it goes to the Harriman group, then the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Northern Pacific will be under one control, and the Oregon Short Line, a Harriman road, will parallel the Northern Pacific, another Harriman road, in Montana and other States, contrary to the state laws.

Mr. Hill says, in an interview:

"Mr. Harriman undoubtedly is trying to secure control of the Northern Pacific. That is easy enough for any one to see. How-

ever, the laws of several of the States through which the Oregon Short Line and the Northern Pacific run are utterly opposed to such ownership or control, and I presume he would be prevented from accomplishing his purpose by those laws. . . .

"If Mr. Harriman wins, and also gets control of the Burlington, there will be nothing left for us to do but sell out and retire, and leave the people of the Northwest to fight out their own battles."

Mr. Harriman says, in his petition to the court in St. Paul (asking that Northern Pacific shares be given to himself and his associates for Northern Securities shares in the dissolution of the merger):

"As your petitioners are informed and believe and aver, such plan of distribution adopted by the board of directors of the Northern Securities Company [the Hill plan], if consummated, would vest a majority of the stock of both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railway companies in the same individual stockholders of the Great Northern Company who originally cooperated in the promotion and organization of the Northern Securities Company, and who are still cooperating and acting in concert and combination, and would continue the common management and direction of said two competing railway companies, and render the degree of this court ineffectual, and defeat or evade its true intent and purpose."

The New York *Financier* thinks that Mr. Harriman has the upper hand, and says that "altho the times financially are not propitious for strife," there may be "developments of unexpected importance within a year." It continues:

"In any event, it must be admitted that Union Pacific is the dominant system, and the interests which control it can well lay claim to being the masters of the situation. Mr. Hill, it is averred, does not want war, and Mr. Morgan's prestige has been too badly shattered since 1901 to make him the commanding figure he once was. It begins to look as tho the railway law for the West will be laid down and enforced from now on by Mr. Harriman and his partners. Mr. Hill will be allowed to indulge to his heart's content in dreams of coming Oriental greatness, and Mr. Morgan will be accorded the respect which is his due; but when it comes to what is more or less commonly known as a 'show down,' the Harriman interests will have pretty much what they ask for. Union Pacific may not be impregnable to assault, but it is bomb-proof against any attack that may be made on it with present known ammunition. There is hope, however, that the test will not be made."

The *Railway World* (Philadelphia), however, hopes to see Mr. Hill win his contention. It says:

"The suit to compel the return of the original shares of the Northern Pacific which were exchanged for Northern Securities stock, referred to in our legal department, is of sinister significance. The plan of dissolution of the Northern Securities Company provided for a ratable distribution to its stockholders of its assets, Great Northern and Northern Pacific shares being ratably divided. This method of distribution is not only the easiest and most direct which could be selected, but it accomplishes the results which the Northern Securities Company was organized to achieve—the preservation of peace in transcontinental railway matters.

"It will be remembered that after the struggle for control of Northern Pacific in 1901 the Union Pacific interests acquired a majority of the stock. The purpose of this acquisition, as was stated on the witness-stand and elsewhere, was, in the opinion of men prominently identified with the Great Northern and the Burlington lines, to enable the Union Pacific to divert traffic from the Northern Pacific over the lines in which their interest was more important. The formation of this Northern Securities Company



JOHN BULL—"Keep 'im goin,' little pal, I'll take care of his clothes."  
—Bradley in the Chicago News.

obviated this danger, and, as Mr. Hill contended, enabled him to perfect important plans for the development of the Northwest.

"Mr. Harriman's suit reopens the whole matter, and threatens a renewal of hostilities the outcome of which no one can foresee. With the Union Pacific in control of the Southern Pacific and the Northern Pacific, the transcontinental railway situation would be in Mr. Harriman's hands, and the consequences might indeed be serious both to the Northern Pacific and to the Northwest. In our judgment, the ends of the suit will not be successful, since it contemplates a combination in restraint of trade generally similar to that which was so recently dissolved by the Supreme Court. There can be no essential difference, in the light of the Northern Securities decision, between a combination of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies in a securities holding company, and a combination of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific through the Oregon Short Line, which latter the Union Pacific controls. The second combination involves the same consequences as the first, and is equally forbidden by the law. What reason is there to believe that, when the first was dissolved, the combination which the Union Pacific seeks to accomplish, even if it can be perfected, will be allowed to stand?

"There is apparently no reason, from the point of view of the general railroad situation, to approve the modification of the plan for dissolving the Northern Securities Company, which the Union Pacific interests seek to accomplish by this suit. The Northern Pacific is a Northwestern road. Its prosperity is bound up with the growth of the traffic between the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest coast. The interests of the Union Pacific, on the other hand, lie along lines which are entirely separate and different. We can not see how the general railway prosperity will be increased by uniting these two systems under the same control.

"It is not improbable that the doctrines involved in the Northern Securities decision will be often applied in future litigation involving combinations of railway ownership. The issue can be

raised by a private individual quite as well as by the Attorney-General of the United States. Mr. Keene employed this argument in his suit against the Union Pacific last year, that a majority of the stock of the Southern Pacific could not lawfully be owned by its competitor. The point was not pressed, but in the light of the Northern Securities decision it should be taken into serious account by all those who are interested in preserving railway combinations."

#### AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE BRITISH TIBET EXPEDITION.

WITH few exceptions, the American press treat with satire and skepticism the British professions of high motives in their expedition into Tibet which killed 400 Tibetans and wounded 200 near Guru. Colonel Younghusband, political agent of the Indian Government, with an escort of 1,000 men under General Macdonald, was sent out last October to secure the Dalai Lama's obedience to the treaty of 1890, which grants the British of India certain trade privileges in Tibet. Great Britain claims that Tibet did not live up to its obligations, and suspicions are entertained

that this disregard of the treaty was due to Russian influence. The authorities in Tibet have been reluctant to discuss the subject, and the expedition was repeatedly told that it would have to return to the frontier before any terms would be considered. Near Guru an emissary of the Tibetan Government, at the head of a force of 1,500, ordered the expedition to travel no farther in the direction of the forbidden city of Lhasa. Colonel Younghusband refused to withdraw, and General Macdonald conceived the idea of dispersing the Tibetans without the use of arms. As the Tibetans resisted the effort to disarm them, an engagement ensued, in



A BEAR IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

—Satterfield in the Cleveland Press.



GERMANY: "This expansion business isn't what it's cracked up to be."  
—Bushnell in the Cleveland Press.

LITTLE JARS TO GREAT CIVILIZERS.



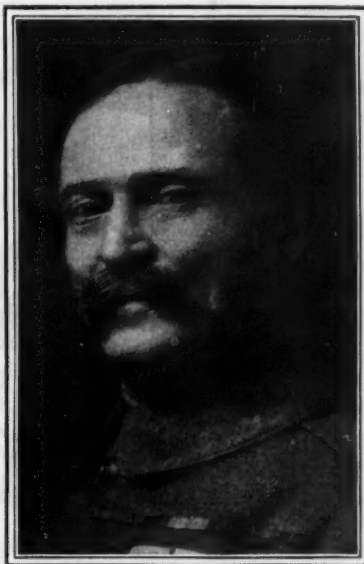
which 400 Tibetans were killed, while the British suffered a loss of about a dozen, slightly wounded. A few rifles captured from the Tibetans bear the Russian imperial stamp, and the ammunition also is said to have been of Russian make. A British account says that "the whole affair was brought upon the Tibetans by themselves, as Colonel Younghusband and General Macdonald and the troops exercised the greatest possible forbearance and patience." A number of our papers, however, think that the Tibetans had every right to protest against and resist the entry of an armed British force into their country; and General Macdonald's idea of "peaceably" disarming the native army, and then mowing them down when they resisted, receives severe criticism. "It was sheer butchery, without palliation or excuse," declares the *Philadelphia Record*; and the *Indianapolis Sentinel* inquires: "What act of Russia, we ask, is as bad as this ruthless slaughter of an innocent pastoral people on their own soil by the liveried brigands of the British Empire?"

The New York *Evening Post* condemns the expedition on the ground of hypocrisy. It declares that "what damns the Younghusband expedition is that it was solemnly organized in the name of the peace of the world and the betterment of relations between the Emperor of India and the Lama." The *Philadelphia North American* thinks that by this affair in Tibet "Great Britain has forfeited every moral right to protest against France or Germany or Russia doing a similar thing. She has strengthened Russia in the eye of the world, and she has made the formidable task of her ally, Japan, more difficult. No one can say when the reports of the rifles at Guru will cease to echo." "The old familiar methods of spreading light and truth and charity of Christian civilization are still being employed," remarks the *Boston Transcript*.

On the other hand, the *Providence Journal* and *Buffalo Express* think England is about to do for Tibet what America did for Japan. But *The Journal* adds that "what has stirred the British to action in this business is not so much the value of a Tibet open to trade as the usefulness of a Tibet rescued from Russian influence and maintained as one more barrier to Russian advances toward India. Of the Russian agencies at work in the land of Lamas the world knows little but suspects much." *The Express*, which, by the way, regards our Philippine policy as too imperialistic, says:

"The combat between General Macdonald's expedition and a party of Tibetans marks the beginning of the end of isolation of Tibet. That country is now the least-known corner of the inhabited globe. It is the last remaining hermit nation. It is the one place closed absolutely to travelers and to trade. The British expedition is doing for it what Commodore Perry did for Japan. It was hoped that at the opening of the country could be effected in the same peaceful manner as was the opening of Japan. But there was little expectation of such an outcome. The fanaticism of the Tibetans, their ignorance of foreign power and of modern weapons were too well appreciated to make it probable that they would permit their isolation to be disturbed without resistance. The British, therefore, went prepared to fight, if necessary. And they have found it necessary.

"Whether the consequence is the eventual annexation of Tibet to the British Empire or the acceptance of a treaty similar to the one Commodore Perry forced upon Japan, Tibet must henceforth be strongly under British influence. The British Government has taken an opportune time to accomplish this when Russia is engaged in Manchuria. It has long been a question whether the British or the Russians would be first in breaking into Tibet. The



COL. GEORGE JOHN YOUNGHUSBAND,

Whose diplomatic mission to the Dalai Lama is marred by the collision at Guru. Colonel Younghusband accompanied the American forces in the Philippines in the war with Spain.

British position in India will not be strengthened by the extension of British influence so far to the north. This fact may lead to a Russian domination finally, as has happened in other districts of Central Asia, but the opening of the country will be the work of Englishmen."

#### NEW TESTIMONY TO RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP.

THE criticism on the great mass of editorials, interviews, letters, etc., that have appeared in regard to the purpose of the Russian squadrons' presence at San Francisco and New York in the fall and winter of 1863 has been that they are founded upon evidence of doubtful value. We presented the most important of these historical sidelights in our issue for March 5 (p. 322), but they contained much more of argument and inference than of fact. The nearest approach to something tangible was the seeming allegation in a letter from Mr. Henry R. Follett that "a well-known New York gentleman" had actually seen in St. Petersburg the imperial order directing the Russian commander to re-

port to President Lincoln for orders in case England or France sided with the Confederates; but it turned out later that Mr. Follett was quoting from a "Life of Thurlow Weed," which left the matter more or less in the air.

Now, however, we have the story of the secret orders from a well-known American who had it from Alexander II. himself, the very Czar who gave the sealed instructions to the admirals. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, was, in 1878, Russia's financial agent in the United States, and directed the building of four cruisers for the Russian navy, one of them commanded by Captain, now Admiral, Alexeieff. Mr. Barker was made a knight of St. Stanislaus by the Czar, and in 1879 was called to Russia to advise the Government in regard to large coal, iron, steel, and railroad enterprises in southern Russia. Few, if any, other Americans have had so close and confidential relations with the Russian Government, and to no other American, Mr. Barker believes, did Alexander II. ever tell the story of the sealed orders.

It was on August 17, 1879, says Mr. Barker (in *The Independent* for March 24), that he was the breakfast guest of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Czar. After the meal the Czar arrived at the palace on horseback, and the duke introduced Mr. Barker to him. Then followed an extremely interesting interview, in which Alexander prophesied that negro suffrage would cause trouble in this country, and that the accumulation of large fortunes in few hands "must bring on a class conflict that can not fail to make a test of the stability of your institutions." At length he came to the despatch of the Russian fleets to New York and San Francisco. Mr. Barker gives Alexander's own words. Said the Czar:

"In the autumn of 1862 the governments of France and Great Britain proposed to Russia, in a formal, but not in an official way, the joint recognition by European Powers of the independence of the Confederate States of America. My immediate answer was: 'I will not cooperate in such action; and I will not acquiesce. On the contrary, I shall accept the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by France and Great Britain as a *casus belli* for Russia. And, in order that the governments of France and Great Britain may understand that this is no idle threat, I will send a Pacific fleet to San Francisco and an Atlantic fleet to New York.' Sealed orders to both admirals were given."

After a pause, the Czar went on to say:

"My fleets arrived at the American ports; there was no recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by Great Brit-

ain and France. The American rebellion was put down, and the great American republic continues.

"All this I did because of love for my own dear Russia, rather than for love of the American republic. I acted thus because I understood that Russia would have a more serious task to perform if the American republic, with advanced industrial development, were broken up and Great Britain should be left in control of most branches of modern industrial development."

#### CHICAGO'S VOTE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

THE overwhelming majority vote in Chicago last week for municipal ownership of the street-railways is interpreted by most of the Chicago papers as being more a warning to the present companies to reform their service than an indication that the city will actually take over the roads and run them. The referendum vote in favor of adopting the Mueller law, which authorizes the municipality to construct, own, operate, and lease street-railways, was 152,434 to 30,104, or more than five to one; the vote in favor of immediate ownership was 120,744 to 50,893; and the vote in favor of licensing street-railway companies, instead of granting franchises to them, was 120,181 to 48,056. The last two referendums are advisory, not mandatory; and as the city finances are not in a condition to warrant the purchase of the railroads, there seems to be no expectation that public ownership will immediately follow. "The immediate acquisition of the street-railway systems by the city would be an unqualified misfortune to the citizens," for "the city government is not capable of running a street-railway system, and would prove its incapacity shortly after it was burdened with such a task," says the *Chicago Tribune*; and the *Chicago Journal* thinks that "the vote on the municipal-owner-



THE SUNRISE OF DEMOCRACY.  
—Bush in the New York World.

ship proposition may be construed as a protest against the present atrocious service furnished by the street-car companies." The *Chicago News* hopes the companies will heed the warning. It says:

"The *Daily News* believes as firmly as ever that municipal ownership under the Mueller law can be gained at once only at an unreasonable cost for unexpired franchises and disputed claims, plus the value of the physical properties, and at great risk of incompetent management, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the civil service. Therefore it holds that to enter upon the policy now would be extremely unwise if the private companies can be compelled to make adequate the

"ONLY TO HEAR THY VOICE;  
ONLY TO HEAR THEE SPEAK!"  
—The Philadelphia Inquirer

service rendered by them. However, the public, goaded to desperation by the long-endured hardships of bad car service, has given an impressive demonstration of its belief in the untrustworthiness of private street-railway management. Will the traction companies heed this warning or will they continue in their present course and take the consequences?"

The *Chicago Record-Herald* remarks in similarly warning tone:

"While immediate municipal ownership of the traction properties of Chicago is legally and financially impossible, the verdict of distrust and impatience registered on Tuesday conveys the assurance that proposed franchise extensions will be framed in the interest of the public and will have the approval of the public. It conveys a warning to the traction companies and to the city council that the people will tolerate no settlement of this question that does not assure municipal control to the extent of guaranteeing good service. It also means, without doubt, that the tentative ordinance now before the city council must be submitted to the people for their approval.

"The people have given an impressive demonstration of their distrust of private street-railway management as illustrated in this city. For the traction interests the lesson is very plain. It ought to mean better service at once. It ought to mean a disposition on the part of the traction companies to assent readily and willingly



WHO IS BEING FOOLED?

—Carter in the Minneapolis Times.

#### SOME PARKER CARTOONERY.



to any reasonable terms for the settlement of the traction question which the city may decide to be necessary to protect its interests and to secure an adequate up-to-date street-car service.

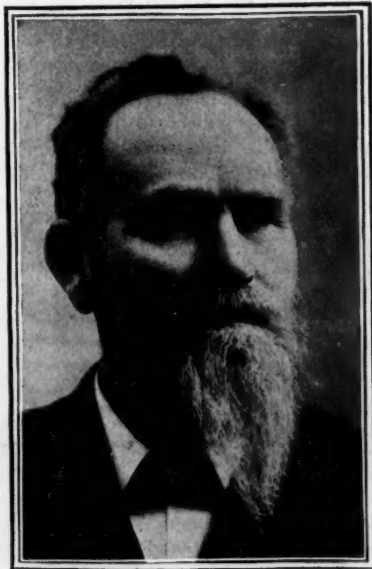
"Will the traction companies heed the lesson?"

In regard to the aldermanic elections on the same day, the Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"As a result of the aldermanic elections of yesterday, there will be several notable changes in the council, but fortunately the high character of that body will be maintained. . . . In general it may be said that, tho there is a distinct loss of leadership, with a substitution of inexperience for experience, a large number of good men have been reelected, while several of the new members are of very good standing. The council is perfectly secure against boodlers and grafters."

#### THE MORMON ANTIPOLYGAMY EDICT.

ANTIPOLYGAMY movements have sprung up in Utah, both inside and outside the Mormon Church, as a result of the disclosures made before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is investigating the qualifications of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah. Spurred to action by these disclosures, for the second time in its history the Mormon Church has renounced the practise of polygamy, and declares, in an edict made by President Joseph F. Smith, that any person solemnizing, authorizing, or contracting a plural marriage will be liable to excommunication. "This is explicit enough," declares the *Washington Times*, "but it won't satisfy the politicians. What the latter are after is to break the church's political power. That's the long and short of it." On the other hand, the *New York Evening Mail* says that this manifesto "is a virtual confession that the similar prohibition issued by Woodruff in 1890, which paved the way for Utah's admission to the Union, was not meant to be obeyed. If that was real, what should be the necessity of another prohibition now?"



FRANCIS M. LYMAN,

Prospective successor of Joseph F. Smith as president of the Mormon Church. When on the witness stand in Washington on March 8, Senator Hoar led him to admit that he is living "in disobedience to the law of the country, the law of the church, and the law of God." Mr. Lyman has two wives.

President Smith, Apostle Lyman, and Brigham H. Roberts, who was ejected from Congress for practising polygamy. "The adoption of this resolution," says Mr. Roberts, "should forever silence those who accuse this church of breaking faith." President Smith's statement on the subject of polygamy follows:

"Inasmuch as there are numerous reports in circulation that

And if that was not obeyed, what assurance is there that this will be?" The *Washington Star* remarks: "It is feared that the renunciation of polygamy by the Mormons is something similar to the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians, which never occurred except in theory." The edict is a reaffirmation of the manifesto of 1890, and was unanimously adopted last week at the seventy-fourth annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, after a resolution offered by Apostle Francis M. Lyman, vice-president of the church. According to the reports, this movement against polygamy was led by

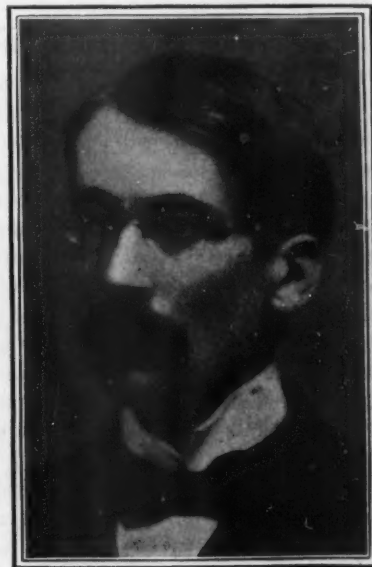
plural marriages have been entered into, contrary to the official declaration of President Woodruff of September 26, 1890, commonly called the manifesto, which was issued by President Woodruff and adopted by the church at its general conference, October 6, 1890, which forbids any marriage violative of the law of the land, I, Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, hereby declare that no such marriages have been solemnized with the sanction, consent, or knowledge of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and

"I hereby announce that all such marriages are prohibited, and if any officer or member of the church shall assume to solemnize or enter into any such marriage, he will be deemed in transgression against the church, and will be liable to be dealt with according to the rules and regulations thereof and excommunicated therefrom."

The *New York Globe* calls this "more Mormon hypocrisy" in that the statement comes from men who are polygamists themselves. To quote:

"The literature of hypocrisy was permanently enriched by the remarkable proceedings which occurred in Salt Lake City yesterday. Plural marriages are henceforth forbidden, said Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, a man who last month at Washington confessed to five wives and half a hundred children. Plural marriages are henceforth forbidden, said Apostle Francis M. Lyman, vice-president of the church, a man who acknowledges three wives and a score of children. That Satan may be rebuked by sin—was it ever more cantingly exemplified? What mouthpieces does the Mormon Church use to convince the public that it is sincerely desirous that Utah shall respect the terms of the compact made with the nation!

"It will be noted, however, that in the new Mormon Church declaration there is not one word or syllable of a word in condemnation of polygamous cohabitation. Yet polygamous cohabitation was as much condemned by the Edmunds law as the contraction of a new polygamous marriage. This Edmunds law was spread on the statute-books of Utah when the State was admitted, and of this law Smith, Lyman, *et al.*, are unblushing violators.



WILLIAM H. PADEN,

The Presbyterian clergyman who organized the anti-Mormon "Ministers' Association" in Salt Lake City. Says the *Boston Advertiser*: "During all the smudge, people have lost sight of the modest little man who began the more recent crusade against Mormonism and instigated the direct charges against Senator Smoot. The women of the land, especially the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, have been conspicuous in claiming credit, but the one person to whom praise is due is Rev. Dr. W. H. Paden, a Presbyterian clergyman, formerly of Philadelphia, now of Salt Lake City."



A HEARST VIEW OF THE TRUST SITUATION.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: "No matter what the law says, I am sealed to these wives for eternity!"  
—Oppen in the *New York American*.

As such violators the Mormon Church places them in the seats of the highest honor and authority. They profess no repentance—they make no promises concerning the future. They present themselves in the aspect of the thief who acknowledges his theft, yet refuses to restore the stolen goods.

"Not until Mormon leaders take themselves out of the law-breaking class can decrees they fashion be regarded other than as clumsy attempts to hoodwink the nation into desisting from anti-polygamy measures in order that polygamy itself may again flourish. Such proceedings as those at Salt Lake City are to be regarded as nothing more than as adding the offense of more lying to a catalogue already long."

#### LIGHT ON THE COAL-TRUST CONTRACTS.

THE counsel and officers of the coal-carrying roads profess the utmost indifference to the Supreme Court's decision that they must show their contracts to the Interstate Commerce Commission; but the newspapers seem to think that a decision which arms the commission with authority to call for the contracts of any trust under investigation is pretty important. Why, "these contracts are not secret by any means," says Judge Campbell, counsel for the coal roads, in an interview; "we really have been willing to produce them at any time," and, "as a matter of fact, they are today a part of the records of the commission, having been produced during other causes argued before that body." President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna, says with similar indifference that "it is not a particularly important decision against the railroads," and President Fowler, of the Ontario and Western, remarks that "it will not make any difference to the coal-roads as a whole." The press, however, do not share the calm unconcern felt by these coal men. The court's verdict, declares the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, "is, indeed, a sweeping decision, giving to the commission a power and importance second only to that of the Supreme Court itself," and "at one blow it strikes down that impregnable barrier of secrecy which has heretofore sheltered trust combinations." "Any other decision," says the *Providence Journal*, "besides throwing doubt on the capacity of the judges, would have put an end to all attempts to enforce the Interstate Commerce law in such cases"; and the *Buffalo Express* adds that any other decision would well-nigh have made the commission "a useless body."

The contracts in question had been produced for inspection in the course of W. R. Hearst's suit for the dissolution of the trust, but the defendants objected to having them used as evidence, claiming that they were merely contracts for the sale of coal in Pennsylvania, which was not interstate commerce. Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, upheld this contention, but the Supreme Court, with Justice Brewer alone dissenting, now decides that the commission has the power to require the production of the contracts as evidence. Justice Day, who writes the opinion, says:

"The railroads are all engaged in interstate commerce, and into their affairs and methods of doing business the commission sought to and is lawfully authorized by the commerce act to make investigation. The commission has the right to know how interstate traffic is conducted, the relations between the carrier and its shippers and the rates charged and collected. We see no reason why contracts of this character, which have direct relation to a large amount of carrying trade, can be withheld from examination as evidence by the commission."

If the coal men care so little about this point, and if they expected, as their counsel says, that the court would decide against them, why, several papers ask, did they carry it to the Supreme Court and let Mr. Hearst parade the decision just at this critical time as a great personal victory over the coal trust? It was Mr. Hearst that began this suit before the commission under the Interstate Commerce law, and now, remarks the *Boston Journal*, "President Baer and his associates, by their law-evading trick, have aided powerfully the aspirations of a candidate whom they have no reason to love." It is "the belief that great corporations sub-

vert the law to their own profit" that creates "the phenomenon of Hearst," says the *New York Evening Post*. The *Springfield (Mass.) Republican* thinks that Mr. Hearst has made a fine political stroke. It says:

"These predatory coal corporations, seemingly as contemptuous of law as of the rights and interests of the people, created an opportunity, and the Roosevelt Administration simply declined to have anything to do with it, tho in duty bound to have a good deal to do with any case involving possible infractions of federal law. It then remained for Hearst to step in and make the most of the opportunity for his own purposes, and much has he made of it. He is now enabled to stand out as a greater apparent champion of the people against trust extortion than the President and his whole Administration, for, where one person might have been injured somewhat by the continued existence of the Northern Securities Company, ten thousand persons are being injured a great deal by the anthracite combination. And Hearst moved on his own initiative, using his own means; while President Roosevelt refused to move, tho holding a commission from the people to do so and supplied with public funds for the purpose. The greedy activity of the coal monopolies and the inactivity of the Administration have been made to serve well the preposterous ambition of 'our Willie,' as they used to call him in California."

Mr. Hearst's own paper, the *New York American*, contrasts his attitude toward the coal trust with the President's attitude as follows:

"Neither Mr. Knox nor the President has the smallest intention of 'running amuck' upon this criminal conspiracy. That has been demonstrated by the do-nothing policy both have followed for the past eighteen months, during the whole of which time they have had in their hands documentary evidence of the coal trust's law-defying existence."

"On October 4, 1902, Representative Hearst sent to Mr. Knox notice that he was ready to furnish this evidence, and at the same time he wrote to President Roosevelt, apprising him of what he had done. The Attorney-General requested Mr. Hearst to lay his proofs before United States District Attorney Burnett. This Mr. Hearst did, and General Burnett sent the Hearst evidence, with his report thereon, to Mr. Knox."

"What has resulted? Inaction, absolute inaction and profound silence for a year and a half."

"Senator Jones, of Arkansas, sought, in January, 1903, by resolution, to compel the Attorney-General to disclose this evidence and tell what steps he had taken to utilize it, if any. The Republican majority defeated the Jones resolution, on the ground that to make the Attorney-General show his hand might disclose to the trust his case against it!"

"And that was in January, 1903. In the eighteen months that have elapsed since that Republican rescue of the Administration, Mr. Knox has been inert and dumb."

"Representative Williams, minority leader in the House, a few days ago offered a resolution to the same effect as that introduced by Senator Jones in January, 1903. There will be another Republican rescue, of course."

"Representative Hearst, by seeking the aid of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has compelled the Attorney-General to make his only move against the coal trust. When Baer and his confederates refused to produce the contracts and answer questions, Mr. Knox had no option save to hale them into court."

"Thanks to President Roosevelt and President Roosevelt's Attorney-General, the mill of justice moves with exceeding slowness; but thanks to the Hearst petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission, it does move."

"The Supreme Court's decision of yesterday means that the coal trust is on its way to the bar where, finally, it will be adjudged a criminal conspiracy and destroyed."

The *Boston Journal*, however, claims for the Administration the credit of obtaining the present decision. It argues thus:

"The complainant in this case happened to be Mr. Hearst, but that does not affect the legal situation. When the case reached the point where the railroads refused to submit their contracts, the issue shifted. The question was no longer whether there had been unjust discrimination as alleged in the complaint, but whether the Interstate Commerce Commission had the powers requisite to carry on its work. That issue the Government immediately took



up, and has prosecuted to a successful conclusion. Suit was brought by the Interstate Commerce Commission before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. The result there was disappointing, for the court sustained the companies in their refusal to submit the contracts in question. There the case might have ended save for the energetic action of Attorney-General Knox, at the direction of President Roosevelt. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Mr. Knox showed his appreciation of the importance of the issues involved by designating Assistant Attorney-General Day and ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle to argue the case on appeal. The result is the decision just recorded.

"To Mr. Hearst belongs, as we indicated yesterday, the credit for the initial complaint; but the prosecution of the case to the court of last resort, the vindication of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the blow dealt to the coal combination by the decision of the court are the work of the Department of Justice, personally conducted by Attorney-General Knox and directed by the President."

#### SETTLEMENT OF ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTES.

"MODERN diplomacy has seen no greater achievement," declares the *Philadelphia Press*, "than the summary adjustment of this group of irritating conflicts and contacts" accomplished by the Anglo-French treaty. "Truly, there is hope for universal peace if statesmen of such ancient foes as France and Great Britain can calmly meet and settle differences so complicated as those which were before Delcassé and Lansdowne," says the *New York Globe*; and the *New York World* remarks: "There is more encouragement in all this than there is discouragement in the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. It shows that even with the roar of guns in their ears two great Powers can quietly talk over their differences and settle them in a friendly spirit. It is a long step in the world's progress through conciliation and arbitration toward universal peace."

The *New York Tribune* summarizes the provisions of the treaty as follows:

"France, we are told, will relinquish, for cash and other considerations, her rights on the coast of Newfoundland. That is well. For years the 'French Shore' arrangement has not only outlived its usefulness, but has been a positive evil and a burden to all concerned. England will pay a just indemnity for the few little lobster canneries which still remain upon that coast, and then both nations will rejoice and be profited in the ending of an anomaly and an anachronism. In Egypt the accomplished facts will be recognized by France, and England will have a free hand to continue and to enlarge the great work she is doing there for France's good as well as her own; while in the other corner of the continent France will similarly have a free hand in Morocco. Mutually beneficent adjustments will also be made in Sokoto, in Siam, and, indeed, wherever there has been friction between the two Powers, in each case there being not only an abolition of friction and removal of possible cause of trouble, but also a positive promotion of the material interests of one or both of the Powers concerned."

Americans are more interested in the "French shore" adjustment, perhaps, than in any other part of the treaty. A special despatch from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to *The Tribune* says of the situation there:

"The 'French shore' has now ceased to be of any substantial value to the country with whose name it is popularly identified. In bygone days the French fishermen came to the coast in large numbers, and their product was the mainstay of the Breton ports. But they gradually depleted the waters, and then abandoned the coast for the more prolific cod-bearing Grand Banks. To-day their occupancy of Newfoundland's western seaboard is a mere figment of what it once was. But as their numbers lessened their claims increased. Formerly they asked only to catch and dry cod; then they asserted a right to can lobsters. In olden times they were satisfied with any locations they could secure; latterly they have been demanding the best on the coast. Instead of confining themselves to the fisheries, they now interfere with every modern industry here, and object to mining, farming, or railroading.

France has been so insistent that to prevent trouble the British Government has given way to her on almost every point. British war-ships have been called upon to hunt down settlers' schooners and drive their boats off the shore, destroying their nets and gear; to remove wharves and stores, to stop mines and sawmills, and to expel legitimate settlers and fisherfolk and appropriate their stations for Frenchmen—all this in spite of the fact that the British crown claims sovereignty over the whole region and asserts that the French have merely summer fishing rights there.

"Roughly speaking, the coast over which the French have fishery rights is 800 miles in extent, and as only 402 Frenchmen visited there last season, it is fair to say that there is only one French fisherman there to every two miles of seaboard. At the same time the same territory is peopled by 19,845 Newfoundlanders, or at the rate of nearly fifty to every two miles, and yet these settlers are not regarded as of anything like the importance of the Gallic visitors, and have been weighted down with the burden of their wretchedness until the spirit has been almost sapped out of them. This is not surprising when it is remembered that, under the compact made fourteen years ago by the British and French governments with respect to the lobster industry, to a few persons was given a monopoly of the business, and all other settlers obliged to refrain from it, they being forbidden to pack with legal authority, to trap lobsters for the legal packers, or to deal in the business at all except surreptitiously. If these restrictions were ignored, the illicit packers of lobsters were hunted down by the war-ships, had their shanties torn apart, their outfits confiscated, and themselves blacklisted, and were treated more shamefully than convicts who required the strong arm of the law to be exerted to suppress them, instead of peaceful, law-abiding British subjects, who only sought a living in an honest way.

"British statesmen of enlightened views have long felt that a further continuance of such intolerable conditions was impossible, and French statesmen of similar type have come to see that it is not worth while for them to retain the territory. For the maintenance of the oversea fisheries the French Government provides an elaborate system of bounties, covering the outfitters, the vessels, the crews, and the equipment. This burden is coming to bear most heavily on the French people now. In the last fifty years, to keep up the fisheries in these waters, the French have paid out \$50,000,000 in bounties—\$1,000,000 a year. Yet their occupation of the treaty coast is vanishing. The most melancholy feature of that seaboard is the sight of the ruins of scores of once fine French fishing 'rooms,' or stations, abandoned years ago, and now falling to pieces. Could the French politicians visit the region and see for themselves how petty is their present position as compared with their past, how hopeless is the prospect for their countrymen who now resort there, how meager and unprofitable are the results of their operations—they would be the first to propose the abandonment of that seaboard altogether, without even a claim for compensation, perhaps."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Mikado of Japan has nine wives. His readiness for battle is now easily understood.—*The Washington Post*.

The *Nashville News* says: "It looks like Parker." But the question is, Does Parker look like "it"?—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

THEY ought to put Mr. Bryan at the head of that work in Panama. He has had such practise in ditching great plans.—*The Baltimore American*.

THEY say that a great number of the Russians do not know that their country is at war. That must be a case in which ignorance is bliss.—*The Chicago News*.

GOLD swords and crosses of St. George presented to the Russian naval officers at Port Arthur look like payment in advance for services to be rendered.—*The Philadelphia Record*.

SHOULD the Russians adopt a "remember-the-Maine" type of slogan, putting in the names of all their lost ships, it would be a brave foe that would not quail before it.—*The Manila Times*.

PRESIDENT SMITH claims that only two per cent. of the Mormons practise polygamy. The remaining ninety-eight per cent. are doubtless the wives and children of the two per cent.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

A READER asks, "What is the difference between a territory of the United States and United States territory?" As near as we can make it out, it is about 100 per cent. ad valorem.—*The Manila Times*.

IT is "only a colonial war," a Russian paper says. This does not particularly impress America, which remembers that England once had a colonial war in this country and Spain another in Cuba.—*The New York Evening Mail*.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## THE "VITAL DEFICIENCY" IN SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

THE fatal defect in the literature of the South—so we are told by Prof. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina—has been "the almost total lack of literary criticism." The South, he thinks, has been ever too ready to accept estimates of its literature formulated by Northern critics, and too backward in formulating its own estimates. "We have had no one," he says, "to justify and clinch the claims of our Southern novelists and poets to recognition as the equals of those of the North. Here is where Southern literature has been weak. This has been its vital deficiency." Professor Henderson continues (in the *Charlotte Daily Observer*, March 27):

"Not only has the literary critic been lacking, but also the medium through which he could voice his opinions. The literary magazines, in the state of the South's finances, were in most cases an impossibility. This dearth of criticism undoubtedly argues a certain lack of literary spirit—such a spirit as animates modern France. Suppose we had had a Taine, a Brunetière, a Faguet, a Lemaître, a Bourget, is it unreasonable—indeed, is it not the most logical thing in the world—to believe that in that case New England would not always have marched at the front? Criticism is what we want—criticism of the most careful and discriminating sort, with all the exactitude, balance, and cunning that both science and art can afford. Not partizan, sectional or local criticism, but the complete revelation of the grace, bloom, fragrance, raciness, romance, and refinement of our literature. We want magazines in which the critical spirit may be poured. If we had the magazines, the critics would not be lacking. As it is, we are dependent upon the Northern magazine for sufferance. I have seen it stated that articles by only two North Carolinians have ever appeared in *The North American Review*—by Chief Justice Clark and Mr. Clarence H. Poe. Whether this is strictly true is not of vital importance. The significance of this thing consists in one of several alternatives. First, have we no writers in North Carolina who can measure up to the standard set by *The North American Review*? Second, have we no writers at all, except two or three? Third, is it not rather the case that our writers shrink from the eternal apology for our ideals, for our literature, for our life?"

In the opinion of this writer, a change for the better is imminent. North Carolina "already possesses a quarterly of interest," and Tennessee "can well be proud of *The Sewanee Review*, ably launched on its voyage by Mr. William P. Trent." The "larger literary recompenses" are also "on the wing," and Professor Harrison's edition of Edgar Allan Poe and Professor Trent's *Lives of Poe* and of William Gilmore Simms are cited in this connection. We quote further:

"A broader spirit has begun to animate the Northern critic. The feeling of solidarity, the sense of national unity, is beginning to show itself in literary criticism. A sense of national pride is beginning to awaken in our American critic. Poe and Lanier are becoming as much the possession of the whole country as Hawthorne and Emerson. Mrs. Edith Wharton recently declared Sidney Lanier's 'Science of English Verse' to be the most illuminating book ever written on the subject. Brander Matthews has given Poe a grudging acknowledgment of the implicit critical distinction Poe made between the novel and the short-story, altho he takes pains to assure us immediately that nevertheless Hawthorne was greater than Poe. Hamilton W. Mabie has recently written a long article on 'The Poetry of the South,' which is a sympathetic discussion of Lanier, Timrod, Hayne, and other

Southern poets. Since Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has created his remarkable detective, Sherlock Holmes, it has come to be recognized, to be commonly acknowledged, that Poe was the first and greatest of writers of detective stories. Of the psychological analysts of crime, Poe's M. Dupin is the acknowledged master. He is the founder of a great detective bureau, all of whose members carefully follow his analytic, mathematical methods. How many, too, of the greater names in modern French literature trace their descent directly from Poe! I can do no better than quote a recent remark of the critic, James Huneker, which tells exactly what will some day be said in many volumes of authoritative criticism: 'Poe is the literary ancestor of nearly all the Parnassian and Diabolic groups—ah, this mania for schools and groups and movements in Paris! Poe begat Baudelaire and Baudelaire begat Barbey d'Aurevilly and Villiers de l'Isle Adam, and the last-named begat Verlaine and Huysmanns—and a long chain of other ill-balanced, gifted men can claim these two as parents. But they all come from Poe; Poe, who influenced Swinburne through Baudelaire; Poe, who nearly swept the young Maeterlinck from his moorings in the stagnant fens and under the morose sky of the Lowlands. If we have no great school of literature in America, we can at least point to Poe as the progenitor of a half-dozen continental literatures.'

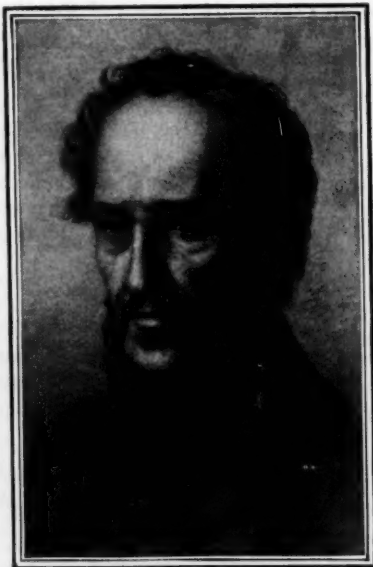
## ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE SHELLEY LOVE AFFAIRS.

WHAT is heralded as "the most notable literary find of recent years," but is generally accepted as of much less importance, is given to the public in the pages of the *New York Times* (March 13). It consists of a series of love letters that passed between John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," and Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, the widow of the poet Shelley.

These letters are a part of a collection of Payne's manuscripts soon to come under the auctioneer's hammer in Philadelphia, and they reveal a curious literary romance. Mrs. Shelley, it appears, rejected the suit of Payne, but, in doing so, disclosed her affection for a more eminent American author—Washington Irving. "She was unmoved by another poet," says a writer in the *San Francisco Argonaut* (March 28), "but allured by a plain writer of prose." Thus, he adds, are "the eyes of the literary world again directed to the exceptional, if not unique, story of the loves of the Shelleys." To continue the narrative:

"Payne—poet, author, dramatist, and actor—was in London in May, June, and July, 1825. He met the lovely widow of Shelley, and conceived for her a warm but generous passion. It soon became clear, however, that she, on her part, sought him only that she might learn more about Payne's friend, Irving. Her letters are full of requests for more theater-tickets and inquiries about 'the American author.' Payne's are full of protests of friendship and affection. But when he found that he was supplanted by Irving—whom, however, she had never seen—he did a thing which, if generous, certainly was not in accord with the practise of ardent and whole-souled lovers: He sent to Irving all Mary Shelley's letters—including copies of his own which he had kept—saying: 'I do not ask you to fall in love, but I should even feel a little proud of myself if you thought the lady worthy of that distinction.' But Irving was coy. It does not appear that he ever called upon the lady who so much desired to meet him. He was truer to his only and early love, Matilda Hoffman, than the author of 'Frankenstein' to her dead poet-husband."

The letters of the poet's wife, in the judgment of the same writer, are "highly interesting," not because they "have any noticeable literary beauty, or are distinguished for intensity of passion," but rather, on the contrary, because they "reveal that she



JOHN HOWARD PAYNE,  
An unsuccessful suitor of Mrs. Shelley.



who had been the inspiration of the pale poet's most lovely songs, and who, it has been for long alleged, was brought by grief at his death to an early grave, had, in fact, a soul not far above theater-



MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT SHELLEY,  
Whose correspondence with Payne reveals  
her affection for Washington Irving.

tickets, and was quite willing to permit herself to be consoled by the blandishments of a living lover." We quote further:

"In the very first letter from Mrs. Shelley to Payne there is an interesting inquiry about his 'American friend.' Payne replies with a rather ardent epistle. Mrs. Shelley thanks him for his regard, but does not forget to say that she would like to see 'Virginius' acted. 'By the by,' she remarks, shrewdly, 'a box would be preferable.' Payne, in his next, encloses orders for the box, and promises more tickets. Then he proceeds in praise of his fair correspondent: 'You are perfectly

estimable—certainly more universally so than any one I have ever seen.' In the reply to this from Mrs. Shelley she signs herself 'Always your sincere friend'—and does not forget to ask for tickets. Payne replies that the manager of King's Theater is under some pledge about orders on Saturday, but still sends three and hopes to get six. He also sends four for 'Faustus.' In her next note, Mrs. Shelley says she is ready to go to anything but 'Otello.' Payne, in his next sends four tickets, and Mrs. Shelley, in the letter following, asks for four more, and closes with the cryptic sentence: 'My head aches this morning, tho neither ice nor softer flame occasions it—and as yet I am faithful to W. I.!' So the letters run—tickets and Washington Irving the themes of Mrs. Shelley's love and Mrs. Shelley the theme of Payne's. The part of the record in which is most warmly expressed Mrs. Shelley's regard for Irving is a conversation. Payne writes that she said 'she longed for friendship with Irving,' and when Payne rallied her upon being in love, 'at first she fired.' Whereupon Payne retorted: 'What! Would you make a plaything of Mr. I.?' And then she seems to have desisted from her denial of the soft impeachment."

That this correspondence furnishes something of an anti-climax to the "heart-history" of Mary Shelley, the writer in *The Argonaut* feels compelled to admit. He says in conclusion:

"Shelley eloped with Mary, and the twain were accompanied by an elder sister, who was also desperately in love with the poet—so desperately that she threatened to kill herself if left behind. . . . Despite Shelley's several loves, it was Mary Wollstonecraft who was the true mate of his gentle spirit. Their love endured to the end. Their relations, like those of the Brownings, have for a hundred years inspired young hearts to emulation. Mary Shelley, sorrowfully waiting for death to lay her by the side of her beloved, has been held to be as poetic a figure as Isabella by her basil pot. 'Shelley, beloved!' she wrote after his death, 'the year has a new name from any thou knowest. When spring arrives, leaves that you never saw will shadow the ground, and flowers you never beheld will star it, and the grass will be another growth. Thy name is added to the list which makes the world bold in her age, and proud of what has been. Time, with slow but unwearied feet, guides her to the goal that thou hast reached, and I, her unhappy child, am advanced still nearer the hour when my earthly dress shall repose near thine, beneath the tomb of Cestius.'

"Yes, it is distinctly disappointing to learn that she who wrote those impassioned words was only a few years later to be enamored of Washington Irving, then forty-two and inclined to fat."

### MATTHEW ARNOLD'S MESSAGE TO THE MODERN WORLD.

THE simultaneous publication of two new books on Matthew Arnold—one by William Harbutt Dawson, the other by G. W. E. Russell—would seem to indicate a steady growth of interest in the life and work of this eminent Englishman. Mr. Dawson, indeed, begins his volume with the statement that "there is to-day a cult of Matthew Arnold." "It will grow," he continues, "because many tendencies of the age are in its favor; still more because many influences are opposed to it, and because the healthiest instincts of human nature and the deepest interests of civilization require that it shall combat these opposing influences and overcome them."

Mr. Dawson's definition, in brief, is "that the cult of Matthew Arnold is the cult of idealism," using the word, not in its philosophical meaning, but as indicating the pursuit of perfection as the worthiest working principle of life. His dictum indicates that the man who is to have the most permanent influence is not Arnold the poet or the literary essayist, but Arnold the critic of society, of religion, and of politics. To an examination of Arnold's contribution to thought in these three fields his book is exclusively devoted. Mr. G. W. E. Russell, on the other hand, is more general in his survey and brings before us the work of the whole man; but in his final judgment he approaches the position taken by Mr. Dawson, if he does not actually occupy it. Speaking, first of all, of Arnold's position as a poet, Mr. Russell writes:

"In brief, it seems to me that he was not a great poet, for he lacked the gifts which sway the multitude and compel the attention of mankind. But he was a true poet, rich in those qualities which make the loved and trusted teacher of a chosen few—as he himself would have said, of 'the Remnant.' Often in point of beauty and effectiveness, always in his purity and elevation, he is worthy to be associated with the noblest names of all. Alone among his contemporaries we can venture to say of him that he was not only of the school, but of the lineage of Wordsworth. His own judgment on his place among the modern poets was thus given in a letter of 1869: 'My poems represent, on the whole, the main movement of mind of the last quarter of a century, and thus they will probably have their day as people become conscious to themselves of what that movement of mind is, and interested in the literary productions which reflect it. It might be fairly urged that I have less poetic sentiment than Tennyson, and less intellectual vigor and abundance than Browning. Yet because I have more perhaps of a fusion of the two than either of them, and have more regularly applied that fusion to the main line of modern development, I am likely enough to have my turn as they have had theirs.'"

When we come to consider Arnold as a prose writer, Mr. Russell avers, cautions and qualifications are much less necessary. The fact is incontestable that he was a great master of style, and his style was altogether his own. "Clearness," says Mr. Russell, "is indeed his most conspicuous note, and to clearness he added a singular grace, great skill in phrase-making, great aptitude for beautiful description, perfect naturalness, absolute ease." The qualities which gave him in his lifetime a high reputation as a critic are thus set forth:

"When he wrote as a critic of books, his taste, his temper, his judgment were pretty nearly infallible. He combined a loyal and reasonable submission to literary authority with a free and even daring use of private judgment. His admiration for the acknowledged masters of human utterance—Homer, Sophocles, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe—was genuine and enthusiastic, and incomparably better informed than that of some more conventional critics. Yet this cordial submission to recognized authority, this honest loyalty to established reputation, did not blind him to defects, did not seduce him into indiscriminate praise, did not deter him from exposing the tendency to verbiage in Burke and Jeremy Taylor, the excessive blankness of much of Wordsworth's blank verse, the undercurrent of mediocrity in Macaulay, the absurdities of Ruskin's etymology. And as in great matters, so in small. Whatever literary production was brought under his notice, his

judgment was clear, sympathetic, independent. He had the readiest appreciation of true excellence, a quick eye for minor merits of facility and method, a severe intolerance of turgidity and inflation—of what he called 'desperate endeavors to render a platitude endurable by making it pompous,' and a lively horror of affectation and unreality. These, in literature as in life, were in his eyes the unpardonable sins."

Matthew Arnold's final transition is indicated in the following paragraph:

"England had known him first as a poet, then as a literary critic. Next came a rather hazy impression that he was an educational reformer whose suggestions might be worth attending to. It was not until 1869 that his countrymen became fully aware of him as a social critic, a commentator on life and society. Looking back, one seems to see that by that time his poetical function was fulfilled. As far as the medium of poetry is concerned, he had said his say; said it incomparably well, said it with abiding effect. Now it seemed that a new function presented itself to him; a great door and effectual was opened to him. He found a fresh sphere of usefulness and influence in applying his critical method to the ideals and follies of his countrymen; to their scheme of life, ways of thinking and acting, prejudices, conventions, and limitations."

Arnold was a man fully equipped for this new incarnation; one "whose very name breathed liberalism; for whom speculation had no fears; who had harassed the most hoary conventions with obstinate questionings; who had accepted democracy as the evolution of natural law; who had poked delicious fun at the most highly placed impostures, the most solemn plausibilities." He belittled England's heroes; he pooh-poohed her achievements; he cast doubt on her prophecies; he caricatured her aspirations. He told Englishmen that they were the victims of a profound delusion, and insisted that all their political reform was mere machinery; that the end and object of politics was social reform. So much is the abstract of Mr. Russell's analysis; his final statement of Arnold's definite message is as follows:

"While our new critic was thus disdainful of much that we held sacred, of political machinery and logical government, and individual liberty of speech and action, he recalled our attention to certain objects of reverence which we, or at least some of us, had forgotten. He insisted on the immense value of history and continuity in the political life of a nation. He extolled (tho the words were not his) the 'institutions which incorporate tradition and prolong the reign of the dead.' He affirmed that external beauty, stateliness, splendor, gracious manners, were indispensable elements of civilization, and that these were the contribution which aristocracy made to the welfare of the state. He reminded us that the true greatness of a nation was to be found in its culture, its ideals, its sentiment for beauty, its performances in the intellectual and moral spheres—not in its supply of coal, its volume of trade, its accumulated capital, or its multiplication of railways. Above all . . . he asserted for religion the chief place among the elements of national well-being."

#### HOPES AND IDEALS FOR AMERICAN SCULPTURE.

A RECENT schism in the National Sculpture Society, which has shaken that body to its foundation and is likely to necessitate its reconstruction, has led Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the New York sculptor, to offer some interesting observations on the present condition and prospects of American sculpture. Writing in *The Forum* (April), he declares his belief that "our school of sculpture in America can now compare favorably with the new school of any other country, not excepting France." He goes on to say, however, that "it will be necessary to face certain defects in the sculptor himself, which must be remedied if we are to produce an art that is ultimately to vie with that of the great schools of Europe." To quote further:

"The first defect that is evident to the thoughtful critic of American sculpture is that our artists are not equipped with sufficient culture to meet men of thought in other professions upon an equal footing. Many of them have never passed from the artisan stage

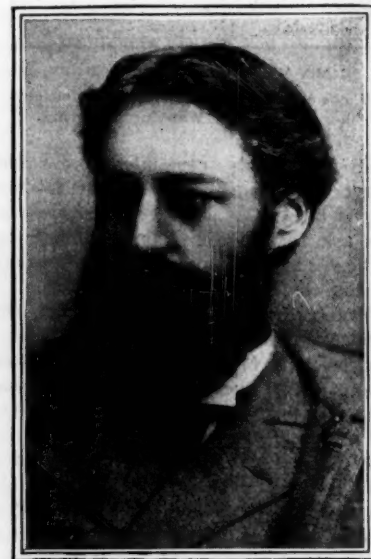
to the plane of the true artist. They are stone-cutters, characterized by the mind of the stone-cutter, his mechanical reach, and his smug satisfaction—rather than by the constructive brain of the creative sculptor. They have never been trained to think. While many of them have received more technique than they know what to do with, they lack that all-important requisite of culture which alone can ripen their thought and give adequate form to their artistic conceptions."

If the creative sculptor expects to be a real influence in modern life, continues Mr. Partridge, he must understand his point of departure. "He must have thought out his own relation to his time and people. Above all, he must master the grammar of the language which he attempts to speak." Proceeding to an elaboration of this thought, Mr. Partridge says:

"What we need in sculpture, as in the other arts, is, first of all, thinkers; and these must be possessed of sufficient technique to make their conception comprehensible to the people, otherwise their thought will be either crudely expressed or will resolve itself into a mere abstraction. He who runs may read, and he who thinks must find sufficient to think about, as he lingers before a statue or passes it day by day. There is a saying in vogue in Paris which defines my meaning in part—namely, that most men work for the salon rather than for art. They cultivate a species of sculpture which is characterized by a theatrical quality and which cries out at you as you pass because of some contortion of form, instead of impressing you with a sense of harmonious beauty. The new movement in sculpture, which is revealed in a measure by the breaking away of a few men from the National Society in the attempt to reconstruct that organization, if possible, implies first of all an expression of dissatisfaction with traditional methods. It is only a phase of a general upheaval that is passing over this land of the future, akin to the movement of the socialist in other spheres of artistic activity. The poets have found their exponent in Edwin Markham, whose verses on 'The Man with the Hoe' reflect this sentiment. The movement signifies a noble discontent with accepted ideas and with the names of men who have too often been used to conjure with. We are tired of living in strict accordance with types associated with history and story."

This revolt of the artists emphasizes, according to Mr. Partridge's view, the necessity for founding a National Sculpture Association which shall be "vitaly effective and of permanent value to the people at large, as well as to its members." The writer concludes:

"In regard to the practical work to be done by a national association of artists there is much to say. Aside from constituting a nucleus consisting of intelligent men who can meet thoughtful persons from other spheres of activity on common ground, it must provide a permanent establishment for the conservation of all that nourishes their art. In this establishment some provision should be made for the reception of the many young men who come to the metropolis from all parts of the country, and who are turned loose upon our streets to drift at the mercy of wind and tide. It should have a permanent exhibition of contemporaneous work, where the layman may see and purchase, if he wishes, such works of his fellow countrymen as will enable him to understand his own time and his relation to it. Such an association ought at least



WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE.

He declares that "our school of sculpture in America can now compare favorably with the new school of any other country."



once a year to have a great salon or exhibition, similar to that held in Paris or England, where the whole people may see what work is being done and read the permanent history of their time in bronze and stone. . . . We have demonstrated our ability to the world by the construction of the Dewey arch—near the former site of which we now have that most hideous of modern examples of architecture, the 'Flatiron Building'—and by the many excellent sculptural memorials which, during the last two decades, have been placed in this city and throughout the country. We are in a position to demonstrate that we have men of thought, culture, and refinement, who are eminently fitted to do great work in sculpture."

The New York *Times* is disposed to regard Mr. Partridge's plans as impracticable, and comments editorially:

"Academical discussions are not without value, but the world is looking for men who drop their chosen work and devote themselves to the interests of their comrades and the public. It is not sensible and it is not nice for artists to arraign an organization because it does not accomplish all that can be imagined for it to do, without advancing proofs that the larger scheme is practicable. We are getting a good many loose statements and much windy talk in letters to the press from one sculptor or another, but no plan that commends itself to the profession or to amateurs who wish well to American sculpture. And so we must still look to the Sculpture Society for any forward step. There is no sign that outside its membership there is a single sculptor, still less a knot of sculptors, ready to do better for the public and the profession. Should capital and a plan appear from any quarter, doubtless the Sculpture Society will be found eager to assist, giving all due credit to the person or persons who shall point the way."

### THE "MOST PATHETIC STORY OF AMERICAN MUSIC."

"THE Old Folks at Home," or "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," as it is often called, probably enjoys a greater popularity, all over the world, than any other American song. It is characterized by Mr. Louis C. Elson, of Boston (in his newly published "History of American Music"), as "the chief American folk-song," and its composer, Stephen Collins Foster, is declared by the same authority to have been "as truly the folk-song genius of America as Weber or Silcher have been of Germany." Foster wrote about one hundred and sixty songs in all, including "My Old Kentucky Home," "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Uncle Ned," and "Nellie Bly." "The utmost simplicity," as Mr. Elson remarks, "is in all these songs, the harmonies seldom go beyond the three chief chords; yet when one tries to imitate this simplicity, it is found to be most difficult to acquire. Some of the greatest composers might try for it in vain." He says further:

"The Old Folks at Home" sold very close to one million copies, and appeared in dozens of different arrangements; yet the composer received almost nothing for it. . . . He lived unhonored and unrecognized, he died poor, he was one of the gentlest and sweetest of natures; but he was too convivial and too easily led by his companions. His love for his parents was pathetic in its intensity, and his reverence for the memory of his mother, whom he idolized in life, bordered upon mania. His business abilities were about on a par with those of Schubert, and like that composer he would rush his manuscript to the publisher almost before the ink had dried. Many of his later songs were, therefore, 'pot-boilers' of the most pronounced type. Yet some publishers paid Foster larger royalties than greater composers have received. Pond & Co., of New York, sent him checks aggregating thousands of dollars, for royalties, during one part of his career."

Foster's later years, mostly spent in New York, are described as "most pathetic and painful," and his marriage, in 1854, to Miss Jennie McDowell, a lady of good family, was followed by a separation. "Foster's irregular habits," we are told, "were growing upon him, and he was the last man in the world to build up a home." We quote, in conclusion:

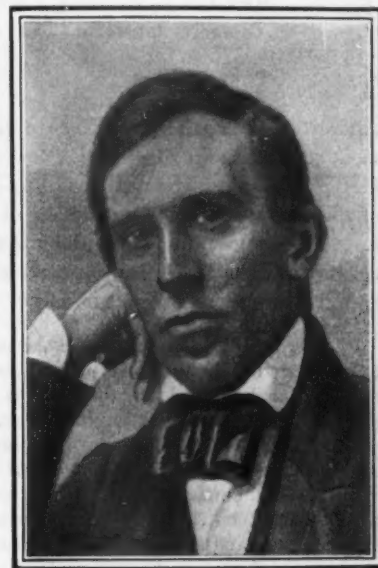
"The New York days were Bohemian enough in all conscience.

Foster's appearance was not unlike that of a tramp, during much of this time; a shabby coat, a cheap glazed cap, a scar upon his upper lip, one would scarcely imagine this to be the chief folk-song composer on this side of the Atlantic.

"He had a great love for poetry, and it is not surprising to learn that Poe was his favorite poet. He could recite pages upon pages of this author from memory, and his declamation evinced a keen appreciation of the subtleties of the works. He had another and very different source of inspiration; he was always incited to composition by a trip in one of the Broadway stages, and would often ride up and down the great thoroughfare in one of these public vehicles, thinking of new melodies as he journeyed. Spite of the amount of money that he received during these years, his was a hand-to-mouth existence, and he and his friend George Cooper, the poet, would often concoct a song in the morning, sell it at noon, and not be a penny the richer by night.

"The end came suddenly. He was staying at the American House, one of the most inexpensive of lodging-places, and there one night he fell (while in his room) and cut himself severely. An artery was severed, and he was too faint to summon assistance. By the time he was discovered he had lost so much blood that there was no hope of recovery. In the common ward of a New York hospital this genius died. Unidentified at first, his body was taken to the morgue, but the speedy advent of friends prevented its being buried in the potter's field. The accident occurred January 10, 1864, and Foster's death took place three days later, he being at that time only thirty-three years old. He was buried at Pittsburg, beside the father and mother whom he had loved so dearly. At his grave a band played 'Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming' and 'The Old Folks at Home'—a most fitting requiem. His daughter was his only descendant. . . .

"In thus raising the curtain upon the unhappy life of Foster, the most typical of all American song-composers, we feel that the reader will perceive that one may not here apply an ordinary standard of judgment; that censure must be mute. It was said of Burns that 'the light that led astray was light from heaven,' and surely this gentle, sensitive, and diffident nature caught something of the celestial gleam. The busy American life was not a pleasant environment for such a poet. He should have lived the dreamy, lazy life of the Southern plantation, of which he has given us such graphic pictures. Foster's is the most pathetic story of American music, the tale of a tortured and troubled career, extinguished in misery."



STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER.  
The composer of "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River."

### NOTES.

ADVANCE extracts from the autobiography of Herbert Spencer have been published in the London *Times*, and show that in his literary judgments Spencer was something of a "heretic." For example, he says: "After reading six books of the 'Iliad' I felt that I would rather give a large sum than read to the end," and "after a perusal of Ruskin's 'Stones of Venice' I have lost all faith in Ruskin's judgment. Doubtless he has a fine and eloquent style, but he has uttered multitudinous absurdities." Referring to Carlyle, Spencer says that "he either could not or would not think coherently."

THE most significant fact just at present in the English book-market, according to *The British Weekly* (London), is the falling off of the American demand for English books. "Only a very few of the foremost among our novelists," it says, "can have their stories published in serial form in America. The demand in book form, even for the most popular novelists in this country, has shrunk to very small dimensions. Eight or ten years ago the English novelist of standing could count on receiving more than half his income from America, and now he can count on practically no return at all."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

## RECENT VIEWS OF THE SUN'S CONSTITUTION.

**I**N response to a request from the editors of *Popular Astronomy*, Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton, one of the greatest living authorities on solar physics, gives in that magazine (April) a statement of his present views on the constitution of the sun. In the first place, Professor Young believes it to be practically certain, as a consequence of the low density of the sun and the enormous force of solar gravity, that in all but a thin shell on the outside the constituent substances must be in the gaseous state at exceedingly high temperature. He goes on to say:

"Under the enormous pressure the internal gases are considerably denser than water, and probably so viscous that perhaps it may not be impossible for the nucleus to behave to a certain extent like a pitchy semi-solid globe. . . . ."

"I still think it probable that the photosphere or visible surface of the sun consists of an envelope of clouds formed by the condensation and combination of such of the solar vapors as are sufficiently cooled by their radiation into space. This envelope acts like a 'Welsbach mantle' in its intense radiating power, and supplies the continuous background of the solar spectrum. The photospheric clouds are, of course, suspended in the surrounding gases and uncondensed vapors just as clouds float in our own atmosphere.

"From the under surface of this cloud shell, if it really exists, there must necessarily be a continual precipitation into the gaseous nucleus below with a corresponding ascent of vapors from beneath—a vertical circulation of great activity and violence, one effect of which must be a constricting pressure upon the nucleus much like that of the liquid skin of a bubble upon the enclosed air. With this difference, however, that the photospheric cloud-shell is not a continuous sheet but 'porous,' so to speak, and permeated by vents through which the ascending vapors and gases can force their way into the region above.

"As to the thickness of the photosphere, I see at present no means of determining it with certainty: it must be some thousands of miles. . . . ."

"The . . . uncondensed vapors and gases which form the atmosphere in which the clouds of the photosphere are suspended . . . can not be in statical equilibrium under the action of the sun's gravity, nor in thermal equilibrium, but rather resemble a sheet of flame,—a prairie on fire' to use the graphic description of Professor Langley. . . . ."

"The prominences are merely masses of these gases carried high above the general level by blasts and currents ascending through the photosphere and apparently floating in the lower regions of the coronal atmosphere. Occasionally metallic vapors are projected to considerable elevations . . . and in such cases the prominences usually show rapid changes of form and size, with distortion and displacements of the lines in their spectra. Until very recently these spectral phenomena have been explained as due to explosive pressures, and motions in the line of sight almost incredibly violent. The recent work of Julius and others tends, however, to show that some of these appearances may be optical only, and due to anomalous refractions in dense metallic vapors."

The corona Professor Young believes to be still somewhat problematical, but unquestionably in part composed of an extremely rare, and as yet unidentified, gas. Its streamers, which seem to shine partly by reflected sunlight and partly by pure incandescence, are not gaseous, but composed of minute particles driven from the sun by repulsive force,—possibly electrical, or perhaps by the recently discovered force of radioactivity. Their arrangement seems analogous, however, to that of the bands seen in auroral displays. As for the sun-spots, which were once believed to be always depressions in the photosphere or visible cloud-like surface, Professor Young begins to be doubtful, since recent observation seems to show that occasionally they may lie at a considerable height above it. Their dark shade, however, is almost certainly

due to absorption of light, generally by gas. The writer is not satisfied with any existing theory of their cause. He says:

"Their distribution on the solar surface makes it clear that they are in some way closely connected with the peculiar law of the sun's surface rotation, and this fact accords with the theory of Faye; but the cyclonic features demanded by that theory are certainly not obvious. It appears also that there is often a close connection between the position of a spot on the sun's surface and conditions existing in the gaseous, but viscous, nucleus underlying the photosphere. This is indicated by the frequently observed tendency of spots to break out repeatedly at or near the same points upon the surface.

"There is unquestionably often, perhaps usually, a powerful uprush of chromospheric gases around the edge of a spot. Whether the spot is caused by matter descending from above, or is a 'sink' in the photosphere due to relief of pressure underneath (as I used to believe), or has some other widely different explanation, I have at present no confident opinion.

"I am still in doubt as to the cause of the periodicity of the sun-spots and the nature of the unquestionable connection between solar activity and magnetic disturbances on the earth. On the whole, however, I am still inclined to believe that the periodicity originates within the sun itself: it is certainly not attributable to any planetary influences, tho influences from the regions beyond our system are by no means barred.

"The investigations of the past twenty-five years appear to have determined the effective temperature of the sun as not far from 6000° C. . . . ."

"The question of the constancy of the solar radiation, one of the most important in the whole range of astrophysical science, still remains unsolved, but there is reason to hope that investigations now preparing, or already in progress, will soon throw light upon it. Its difficulty lies, of course, in its complication with the vexatious caprices of terrestrial meteorology.

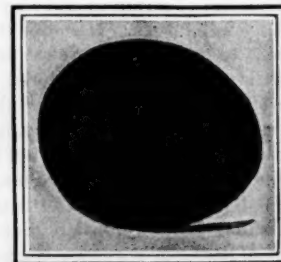
"As to the maintenance of the sun's radiation there can be no doubt that the contraction theory of Helmholtz represents a *vera causa*, and is true so far as it goes; but that it is the whole truth now seems at least doubtful in view of the newly discovered behavior of radium and its congeners. This suggests that other powerful sources of energy may cooperate with the mechanical in maintaining the sun's heat."

## SOME RESULTS OF MODERN PLANT BREEDING.

**S**OME interesting new fruits and flowers, obtained by interbreeding and selection on the California estate of Mr. Luther Burbank, are described in *The Strand Magazine* by Martin Pierce. Mr. Burbank grows plums and prunes without stones, pure white "blackberries," daisies four inches across, and other wonders of the vegetable world. Says Mr. Pierce of the stoneless fruits:

"The names themselves tell a sufficient story, for we have become so accustomed in the past to stony plums and prunes that one would seem without them at a veritable loss. But there is more in it than the name. It is but one example of the stoneless fruit of the future which all scientific horticulturists are studying, merely because the great public does not want to be bothered with stones. The investigations, however, are laborious and the results come tardily. To obtain one stoneless prune has required the cultivation of many varieties of prunes, each with a different taste. . . . ."

"The whole thing is more or less a family affair—a marriage between different individuals in the world of fruit and flowers. The so-called plumcot, which we may all be eating with gusto in a year or two, is a result of a happy union between father apricot and mother plum. Those who know the delicious apricot and plum need not be told how much the two look alike, but how differently



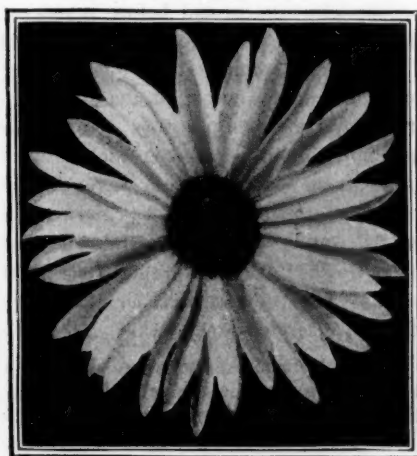
THE PLUMCOT.



they taste. The plumcot is, therefore, a distinctive fruit—as distinct,' says its creator, 'as if a new fruit had been handed down from another planet.' It has the general form of an apricot and the same outside appearance, but is more highly colored than either a plum or an apricot, with a soft skin and a shadowy bloom. It possesses an indescribably delicious flavor. If the public is unable for some time to test this flavor for itself, it will be due to the solicitude of the Californian wizard that no new fruit of his shall leave his hands until it is a finished product. In the gardens near Santa Rosa, where Mr. Burbank lives, there are to-day growing many of these plumcots with varying degrees of plum and apricot flavor blended.

"In turning out the white blackberry—just ponder over this for a moment and think what those two words mean—Mr. Burbank is said to have applied the Darwinian theory inversely. He kept on selecting berries which, in ripening, did not become pure black, and finally got a bush in which the fruit changed from the green of immaturity to pure white. This involved the examination of some 25,000 bushes several times in several succeeding years. The painstaking energy necessary in such a search is merely suggested by such figures.

"His Shasta daisy, which was first exhibited in the window of a San Francisco florist and attracted attention from crowds of people, is a combination of the free-flowering American daisy with



A SHASTA DAISY.

European and Japanese species, and is the result of eight years' work in hybridization and selection. The merit of this flower, which will particularly appeal to those of a gardening hobby, is its hardiness. It grows and blooms wherever the oak lives, it is perennial, and has a large blossom of a dazzling whiteness, borne on a long, stiff stem that makes the flower very valuable for cutting. As each indi-

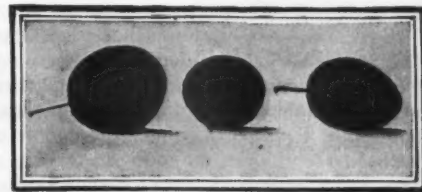
vidual bloom may attain a diameter of over four inches, the effect produced by thousands may be more easily imagined than described.

"Nor does this complete the list of our wizard's magic labors. He has encouraged the gorgeous rose to do her best in many varied forms and colors. He has raised a giant amaryllis, which has drawn travelers from abroad to see it, some specimens being ten inches and more across the flower. This flower alone is the result of nineteen years' selection. He made the first double gladiolus. He has introduced a hybrid clematis and a new form of columbine, in which the spurs are entirely eliminated. He has done away with the disagreeable odor of the dahlia and has given it a subtle, sweet perfume. He has made pampas grass grow to giant height, and in his so-called hybrid pink has made pink, white, and red blossoms grow on the same plant at once."

This making of new flowers, vegetables, and fruits is a valuable business, says Mr. Pierce. Thirty thousand dollars was paid some years ago for a new carnation, and the value of some of the new hybrid fruits is, of course, higher from the standpoint of practical utility. Of late years much of the best experimental work on fruit and vegetables, we are told, has been done in this country by the Bureau of Plant Industry, in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the laboratory of plant-breeding under the charge of Dr. Herbert J. Webber having produced many distinct novelties. Says the writer:

"Among their successes may be mentioned a new grape-fruit, or shaddock, a cross between the kid-glove orange or tangerine with the ordinary grape-fruit. The offspring is about the size of an ordinary orange, has a skin which can be easily removed, and flesh that falls apart as readily as that of the tangerine, with a modified

flavor of the grape fruit. To this new variety the experimenters have given the name 'tangelo,' from 'tangerine' and 'pomelo,' the latter being the true name of the grape-fruit. Another success is a new orange which grows in a northern climate, yet possesses a palatable flavor. They have grown pineapples and thornless leaves, a distinct boon to the pineapple picker of the future. They have also produced



THE PITLESS PRUNE.

a cherry-tree upon which fifty or sixty cherries can be grown in a single bunch. The seedless grape, obtained from the muscat of Alexandria, is their handiwork, and was the result of the selection year after year of cuttings from those vines which produced less than the normal number of seeds.

"What men like Burbank and Webber will bring forth in the future one hardly dares to prophesy. The possibilities of selection and hybridization are enormous. One may, however, venture far enough to hazard a guess that the seedless fruit and the thornless plant are certainties. On the seedless apple the experimentalists are patiently at work. If, they say, the banana and the pineapple are practically seedless, and have been so for centuries, why should not the apple be so? The navel orange offers a hint in the same direction, and the pitless prune and stoneless plum show what can be done after excessive labor. There is a fortune in any new seedless fruit."

#### RELATION OF FATIGUE AND PLEASURE TO WORK.

THE relations of physical exertion to certain mental phenomena are so important that the result of the investigation of them may be regarded as constituting a new and separate department of science, to which the name of "psychomechanics" has been given. One of the chief students of this subject in France is Dr. Charles Féré, whose first book, entitled "Sensations and Movement," appeared four years ago. He has just issued another on "Work and Pleasure" (Paris, 1904), in which he especially inquires into the relations of the former to the latter. One of Dr. Féré's most interesting conclusions is that mental work does not rest one who is physically tired, and vice versa, as so many people believe. We translate the following paragraphs from a review in the *Revue Scientifique* (March 19):

"To render his results easily comparable, the author has studied the work done by repeatedly raising a weight by pulling with the finger on a string passing over a pulley. The extended finger, by simple contraction, raises the weight to a height easily measured by the displacement of the string; it is sufficient to attach to the thread a pen that moves with it. . . . With a cylinder covered with lampblack, on which the pen inscribes the successive displacements, we get a record of the work done, which is measured by the product of the weight and its displacement. This arrangement is known as Mosso's ergograph."

The principal conclusions of M. Féré are given by the reviewer as follows:

"Rhythm conduces to ease in work, as common observation has already noted, and the more or less clear consciousness of easy activity being a basis of pleasure, rhythm is recognized as agreeable.

"The influence of the duration of rest is very interesting from the standpoint of industry. Fatigue is hastened by all excessive accomplishment, so that in a given period of labor the total quantity produced will be increased when intervals of rest are introduced and lengthened up to a maximum limit, especially when short resting intervals are multiplied. Rest acts as a stimulant. These conclusions can be generalized still further if we regard the work of a very great number of laborers, including not only muscular but also intellectual work. . . .

"It should be noted that a man has greater capacity for average

than for either intense or feeble work—that is to say, the total quantity of work done before exhaustion is greater.

"The elevation of the temperature of the surrounding medium and heating of the head increase in a certain degree the capacity for work.

"In regard to sensorial influences, light exercises a stimulating action, while darkness is depressing; even colors have some influence, while sounds act in a complex and variable manner, altho a real one; certain musical intervals stimulate and others depress; odors cause a period of stimulation followed at once by a great depression, superior to the initial excitation. Taste has analogous action, tho it is perhaps not so certain as M. Féré thinks that the ingestion of bouillon acts entirely by sensorial excitement and not by means of the leucomains that it contains. In general, sense-stimulation favors attention and movement. Disagreeable excitation provokes initial depression, but often a secondary stimulation. Repeated stimulation, when the subject has become used to it, ends by having no appreciable action.

"The work of digestion diminishes muscular work, when we leave out of account the influence of taste-stimulation. Most nerve-poisons, in small doses, produce a transitory stimulation, followed by depression, which diminishes the total work. These poisons include opium, hasheesh, valerian, and also alcohol, tobacco, coffee, and tea.

"Suggestibility may exercise a very notable action on work.

"In general, the excitability of the right hemisphere [of the brain], which controls the left side of the body, is less than that of the other hemisphere.

"Finally, a very important, tho not altogether new, result is that it is not true that intellectual work is a relief from physical work, or vice versa; fatigue, of whatever nature, accumulates during any kind of labor and disappears only in complete repose. Educators should bear this in mind."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### THE "NEGLECTED HALF BROTHER."

THIS is what Benjamin Franklin, in an essay published over a century ago, calls the left hand. That we are making a mistake by not doing our best to educate the left hand to an equality with the right is the opinion of *The Hospital* (March 26), which warmly commends the formation of a Society for the Promotion of Ambidexterity just organized in London. That the left hand is indeed neglected and discouraged is, the editor says, a matter of common knowledge:

"A child at table who took his knife in his left hand and his fork in his right, or a child at school who took up his pen or pencil with his left hand, would be reproved by the great majority of both parents and teachers. The result is that the left hands of the majority of adults have grown up in a state of very limited usefulness and of comparative weakness and awkwardness, while the motor centers supplying them have been left in a partially developed condition. That this state of things is purely artificial admits of easy proof from the experience of all those who have educated the left hand systematically; and there can be no doubt that the consequently increased blood supply which is directed to the right motor centers of the brain has a beneficial effect upon the nutrition of that organ generally, and tends to the promotion of intelligence as well as to the establishment of ambidexterity. The power of using the left hand has often been found valuable by surgeons, and the attainment of this power has from remote times been recommended in many treatises. It is, of course, of especial value in ophthalmic surgery, since operators who are only right-handed are compelled to place themselves in a variety of awkward positions in order to use instruments upon the left eye, the accessibility of which is diminished from the right side by the prominence of the nose. Ambidextrous swordsmen have long been known to be specially dangerous adversaries, and are the special products of the best Swedish schools of fencing. In quite recent times a few American teachers have been pioneers in the way of education in general ambidexterity, and the excellent results which they have obtained are now being sought for by a few in our own country, to whose endeavors we wish every possible success. The first step toward the necessary training is accomplished at the drawing-board; and, in a few years, complete equality and interchange-

ability of the hands may be obtained by the great majority of pupils; while in a few the left hand becomes definitely the better of the two. It is curious to see from the many autographs of Lord Nelson which have been preserved, how much better he wrote with his left hand than he had written originally with his right; and the same experience would not, we believe, be at all uncommon. The few objections that have been raised from time to time against the proposed routine education of the left hand are for the most part of quite a trivial nature, and the only attempt at opposition based on scientific principles, so far as we know, is to be derived from Professor Lombroso's statistics, according to which the percentage of individuals who are left-handed is from three to five times as high in criminals as in the more respectable members of society. But the numbers upon which Professor Lombroso establishes his statistics are too small to found a scientific conclusion upon.

"We hope for the complete success of the young society, and feel sure that the general adoption of ambidextrous training would be of unmixed benefit to the community."

#### HOW A WIRELESS MESSAGE TRAVELS.

WHAT is the nature of a message, or a simple signal, sent by wireless telegraphy? In what does such a message consist, after it has left the sending-instrument and before it reaches the receiver? Only a few years ago, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, there was considerable diversity of opinion regarding the nature of the waves employed in wireless telegraphy and their propagation. Now, however, there is practical unanimity of opinion among scientific men that they are nearly the same as the electromagnetic waves discovered and studied by Hertz, the German physicist, the chief respect in which they differ being the way in which the "wireless" wave clings to the surface of the earth, following the curvature as it travels over long distances. The writer suggests an analogy by which we may get an idea of this electromagnetic wave. He says:

"Perhaps the easiest picture to form, in the mind's eye, of a wireless sheet wave is to consider a net, like an enormous seine or fishing-net, invisible to the eye, emitted from the sending antenna and running out from it at the speed of light in all directions, spreading as it runs. . . . After a few wave-lengths from the origin, the net will occupy the form of an inverted hemisphere. At the ground the horizontal lines, or the warp, will represent magnetic flux lines; while the vertical lines, or the woof, will represent electric lines. The net propagates itself everywhere, at light speed, in a direction perpendicular to the surface. It tries to get away from itself sideways. Every cord in the net extends elastically from the tension due to moving sideways. The net is constantly increasing in dimension, and in the length of each cord as it advances. But no cord moves at any time in the direction of its own length—that is, the pull along a cord in one direction is exactly balanced by the pull in the opposite direction, so there can be no resultant force, or component of force, along any cord, tending to move it longways. All the pull which gives rise to movement makes each cord travel sideways, or perpendicularly to its length and to the net."

A curious analogy between the electromagnetic net and a material net moving over the ground is noted by the writer. If the ground were absolutely smooth, a vertical moving net whose lower edge just touched would not be bent from the vertical by the contact. Likewise in the case of the electromagnetic net a perfectly conducting surface will not bend the edge that touches. But just as an actual net dragged over a rough surface would be bent, at the lower edge, by friction, so a surface of imperfect conductivity will cause the electromagnetic wave-surface or "net" to drag back. The wave at the ground, moving always perpendicular to its own surface, thus runs into the ground, dragging part of the net after it and drawing out the fibers still more. To quote further:

"Moreover, if the material net were carried over posts or obstructions at a sufficiently rapid rate, rents would be torn in the bottom of the net, and at the gaps the edges of the net would be bent back by the contact, or out of the perpendicular plane. So



in the electric net, a brick wall is no obstruction, but a metal rod or a lightning-conductor takes the part of a post in the material case and tears a gash out of the net. The edges of the net at the gash are, however, bent back as they tear, and as the net moves on the edges take a lateral or sideways motion, in addition to the regular advancing motion, tending to draw the edges of the rent together, and seal up the gash, at the same time drawing upon the net as a whole to do this, and executing the repair with some general attenuation. The electric net, being bent at the gash out of the regular shape, can mend itself automatically by taking a component of force and motion that would correspond to longways propagation in the uninjured net. Assuming that we have a clearly defined working theory of the nature of wireless telegraph waves, we need convenient means of experimental exploration in the air and open field in order to make rapid progress in our knowledge of the subject. What we want is a measuring instrument so sensitive that when connected in the middle of an exploring rod observations can be collected in many different directions and at many different elevations."

### THE MONEY VALUE OF SOFT WATER.

UNDER this heading a contributor to *The Textile World-Record* (February) explains how it is that in certain industries soft water is so valuable and so hard to obtain from natural sources that chemical "softeners" are erected at considerable expense to alter the character of a "hard-" water supply. Says the writer:

"Every manufacturer knows the desirability of pure and soft water. Some mills whose goods are famous for the beauty of their finish attribute a portion of their success to their water-supply; but, while recognizing the benefit of good water, the actual money lost from hard water is not often recognized. This is sometimes strikingly brought out when a new process or system is introduced and comparisons made. . . . .

"Soap is an important item of expense in the finishing department. The lime salts in 1,000 gallons of water will destroy 1.7 pounds of the best hard soap for every degree of hardness, and as water frequently ranges in hardness from ten to twenty degrees, Clark's scale, it can be easily seen how much soap has to be used to neutralize water before it will begin to do the work for which it is intended. Moreover, the insoluble curd, on account of its greasy nature, sticks to the fabric and can not even be removed by rinsing with hot water, making the goods dull, dirty, and, under some conditions, spotted.

"But it is not only in the finishing room that the loss by injurious effects of hard water is a real waste. Some colors combine to form insoluble compounds with the alkali earths and may be precipitated altogether. . . . The basic colors and mordant colors particularly and some other dyestuffs are precipitated by lime, magnesium, and iron, and are not only wasted, but, if enough of the precipitate is formed, tends to spot the goods. . . . Iron, if present to any extent, detracts from the brightness of alizarin reds, and the yellowing of cotton goods is often caused by this same trouble. . . . .

"Besides these sources of trouble from hard water in the processes of textile manufacture, the loss of heat and power, due to the formation of boiler scale, is such a well-known difficulty that it is generally recognized, and attempts to correct this locally by means of boiler compounds have produced very unsatisfactory results."

This hard-water problem, we are told, was first grappled with by the great railroad systems in the Middle States and West, for in no class of boilers is trouble caused with hard water as much as in locomotives. To remedy the difficulty water-softening plants have been installed under most severe conditions at the watering-stations of the great railroad systems of the West, and this has led to numerous installations in industrial plants. To quote further:

"A water-softening system, in order to be of value, needs to be simple in its action, certain in its results, reasonable in first cost, and economical in operation. The Kennicott system of softening water consists of automatically treating varying quantities of water with varying quantities of materials (always in the same propor-

tion), in an automatic apparatus which purifies and softens the water at the lowest possible cost.

"The Kennicott water softener, as this apparatus is called, is continuous in its action, automatically starting and stopping with the beginning and ceasing of the flow of water into the apparatus.

"The water is pumped but once into the softener, and is delivered at the top. The water as it flows into the softener furnishes all the power the apparatus requires, both for elevating the chemical reagents to the top of the machine and for mixing them properly with the water to be purified, as well as for operating automatically all the mechanism of the apparatus.

"After the impurities in the water to be treated have been precipitated from the water by the chemical reagents, they are automatically removed from the water as it passes through the apparatus, and the purified water overflows from the top of softener by gravity into the storage tank, without the necessity of repumping."

**New Theory of the Martian "Canals."**—After experimenting on the cracks and fissures that appear in cylinders and spheres subjected to pressure, M. A. Baumann, an engineer of Zurich, Switzerland, has proposed the following explanation of the markings on the planet Mars, ordinarily known as "canals." Says the *Revue Scientifique* (March 5), in a notice of M. Baumann's hypothesis:

"Mars may have a brittle, solid crust, with a more elastic nucleus, this difference of rigidity depending simply on differences of temperature in the various strata. When the planet cools contraction takes place, and the outer layer yields little by little to the pressure. In places where the pressure is greatest cracks—always double, as shown by M. Baumann in his experiments—appear. It is possible that afterward, by the intervention of living beings, the edges of these cracks may have been removed, so as to form canals. But the same result might follow from the progressive enlargement of small fissures. The rectilinear canals indicate a homogeneous constitution of the soil. Finally, the outer crust, now solid, may have remained long in a plastic state, which would have prevented the formation of mountains."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**The Mineral Wealth of Korea.**—Korea has mines of gold, copper, silver, and iron, besides deposits of petroleum. Says *Le Mercure* (February 28):

"The production of gold in this country has more than doubled from 1898 to 1902, as the following table shows:

1898.....	6,001,175 francs	[\$1,200,000]
1899.....	7,333,350 "	[1,600,000]
1900.....	9,082,926 "	[1,800,000]
1901.....	12,793,450 "	[2,500,000]
1902.....	12,921,025 "	[2,600,000]

"Most of this gold is sent to Japan. Iron and coal, tho abundant, are little mined. Copper has been mined in several districts, and for two years past the production of this metal has been 564,433 pounds. Mines in Korea are the property of the crown, and to exploit them a special concession is necessary. As the Koreans do not love foreigners, there are many difficulties to be surmounted before work begins."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

DISCOVERIES regarding the *n*-rays of Blondlot continue. The following are reported by *The Electrical World and Engineer*: "Lambert has found that soluble ferments emit *n*-rays, especially the ferments concerned in the digestion of albuminoid matter. Meyer has found that plants emit *n*-rays whether they are kept in the dark or exposed to light, and that there is no difference due to the action of light. Gutton has found that the effect produced by *n*-rays upon a luminescent screen may be imitated by means of a non-uniform magnetic field. Charpentier has discovered two new effects of *n*-rays. If a strong source of *n*-rays is placed 4 centimeters [ $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches] behind the top of the skull and a little above it, not only are faintly luminous objects perceived with greater brightness and detail, but in absolute obscurity a faint luminous cloud is perceived. The other new effect is the enlargement of the pupil when the conducting-plate is placed over the seventh cervical vertebra."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## ARE LIQUOR DEALERS DISQUALIFIED FOR CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP?

THE action of a Brooklyn Congregational pastor, in admitting to church-membership a prominent wine merchant of that city, has led to some interesting discussion in regard to the attitude of the church toward the liquor business. The pastor in question justifies his action on the ground that "it is more in accord with the spirit of Jesus and the teaching of Paul to welcome as brethren all who we believe have accepted Christ, than it is to welcome some and say to others: 'We do not doubt that you are a Christian, but we are unwilling, because of your habits, of your business, of your belief, to receive you into fellowship.'" This view is not shared, however, by the assistant pastor and several members of the congregation, who have resigned, rather than receive into fellowship a liquor dealer. The Brooklyn *Presbyterian* comments:

"We are inclined to believe that such a person [a liquor dealer] should as a matter of Christian expediency not be encouraged to present his application to the session of one of our churches. There is a considerable number of officers and members in any one of our churches who would feel aggrieved if a liquor dealer were received to membership. Nor will it satisfy dissentients to say of an applicant, 'His conscience is absolutely clear.'"

"To some a liquor-dealing church-member in this age and in our country will seem an anachronism. Some will go so far as to say that, in view of the widespread domestic and social ruin which confessedly attend the liquor business, it would seem impossible for a liquor dealer, however quiet his conscience, to take his wine-barrels, his brandy-barrels, and his whisky-barrels with him through the strait gate and the narrow way into the Kingdom of Christ. The real difference between wholesale and retail liquor dealing is one between sinning by wholesale and sinning by retail."

"We attribute to the dealer recently received to membership no unworthy motive in making his application, but has he not, however unintentionally, obtained the indorsement of his pastor and his church for the business he is pursuing?"

"In view of such suggestions as we have made, let us hope that the regrettable mistake of receiving liquor dealers to church-membership may not soon be repeated."

*Mida's Criterion of the Wholesale Wine and Whisky Market* (Chicago) treats the incident as "an exhibition of narrowness and bigotry out of harmony with the opening light of the twentieth century." It says further:

"The regulation or prohibition of the liquor trade is purely a question of social and political expediency and not of any religious obligation under the teachings of the gospel and the practise of its Founder himself. If people were to be denied the 'means of grace,' held to be essential, because they have to do with the liquor trade, a vast majority of the population of Christendom would be shut out from the prescribed way of salvation, for those who buy no less than those who sell are included in the category. . . . If the rule of exclusion which the objectors would have adopted and enforced in the Brooklyn Congregational Church were made general in Christianity, instead of the nearly thirty million church-members now enumerated in the United States, the number left would be relatively small."

"It certainly seems a monstrous thing that the church should assume this attitude of suspicion and criticism to the man who comes to the church's door and asks to be admitted—shall that man be rejected for the single reason that he on the outside sells what saints on the inside drink and put to their neighbors' lips?"

What a monstrous, glaringly grotesque anomaly! It is to be hoped that the church will learn a lesson of wisdom and especially of love to man inculcated by the life and words of its divine Founder.

"What arrogance to claim for itself the right to judge and condemn one on the ground, for example, that he is engaged in a certain business which some do not approve—that being one which the law allows and which derives no small part of its support from the patronage of Christian men and women, members of the churches, in good standing. How much like the attitude of those scribes and pharisees the divine Head of the church condemned is the attitude of those who object to the liquor dealer, posing as an elect company of spotless saints whose chief function toward outsiders is to judge and condemn. What right has the church to peer curiously and suspiciously into the affairs of men who, with sincere heart and pure motives and honest purpose, live the higher life and seek church fellowship?"

"The true spirit of a church would seem to be that of a company of sinners trying to do better, instead of a company of white-washed immaculates barring the entrance of others with a 'holier-than-thou' expression of countenance."

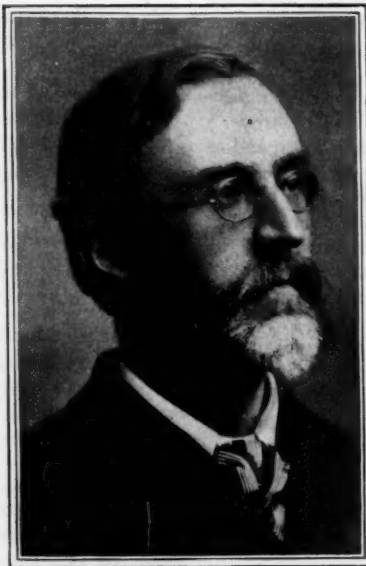
## THE EDUCATIONAL DEADLOCK IN ENGLAND.

THE English Education Act, which has been in force for upward of a year, has proved unworkable, and is likely to be repealed. "It is more and more clearly recognized," says the influential non-conformist paper, *The British Weekly* (London), "that the act can not stand"; and the Anglican organ, *The Church Times* (London), candidly admits that the law is "a failure." Repeated efforts to administer the new statute have resulted in what is described as "legalized pandemonium," and scores of "passive-resisters" have been imprisoned or forcibly despoiled of their goods. Several months ago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 12), the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a letter to the well-known Congregational minister, Dr. Robert F. Horton, of London, suggesting the possibility of a conference at which "existing causes of offense or misunderstanding on either side" might be stated. The effort seems to have been fruitless, however, and it is now generally admitted that nothing less than a removal of the obnoxious law from the statute-books can terminate the present controversy.

*The Church Times* faces the whole situation thus:

"The act is a failure. It is best to be candid. There are places, no doubt, where it is working smoothly and effectively, and there it may seem a wonder of constructive statesmanship. But this is not enough to make it a success. No one has ever doubted that if the act worked well it would do good work. But the places where the act works well are precisely those places where it was least needed. Again, there are sections of the act which may work pretty smoothly everywhere."

and these are not those that were least needed. But a partial success does not make the act as a whole any the less a failure. If a law produce an effect exactly reversing the intention of the legislature, no quibble of speech can make it anything else but a failure. The legislature intended by the Education act to put on a firm basis of efficiency the voluntary schools which were said to be languishing for want of funds. The Education act is working for the swift extinction—of those schools throughout a considerable part of the country. By next July, it is said, they will all be closed in Wales and Monmouth. But the Welsh counties do not stand alone; they are most in evidence, but local authorities elsewhere are acting on the same lines, and success will certainly not diminish their number. . . . A new departure must be made. Friends of the act should note this. Friends of Christian education should note it likewise. It is useless



THE REV. ROBERT F. HORTON, D.D.

The non-conformist leader with whom the Archbishop of Canterbury recently conducted negotiations looking to an "educational concordat."



to bemoan the failure of the act; it is no less useless to spend energy in bolstering it up."

At present there is a distinction between the treatment of the old public schools and the old voluntary schools, affecting, in particular, the appointment of teachers in secular subjects. This "dual system," says *The Church Times*, "is doomed. . . . There must be an equitable settlement of the religious difficulty on the only possible lines—the lines of parental responsibility; there must be equality for all systems, favor for none." The London *Guardian*, another prominent Church of England paper, favors the same solution of the problem:

"We are convinced that if any compromise is to be found it must be one of a far-reaching sort, on broad lines, which will really remove the causes of irritation and conflict. It is not worth while to reopen the controversy merely to introduce some alterations of detail. Upon our side—let us face the matter boldly—it would mean the abandonment of the dual system altogether. . . . It is essential that the instruction should be given during school hours and in the school buildings. There must be complete religious equality on the principle of parental choice. It may be true that there is much indifference among parents, but there is no other principle which affords any sound and just basis."

No Episcopal paper in this country, so far as we have noted, approves of the Education act. The New York *Churchman* urges the English church to "remove herself from her reactionary position," and adds:

"A settlement of the education question which violates public opinion will do the Church of England more enduring harm than can be balanced by the superficial victory of retaining partial control of the school system of England. It has already become a question of plain ethical bearing whether a religious education which does not harmonize with the acknowledged maxims of social justice is not by that very fact incapable of giving a religious training worthy of the name."

#### THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF RELIGION.

RELIGION has been likened to the tree, which develops through trunk and branches and leaves and fruit, but encloses a common sap flowing through every part of the common organism. It differentiates itself in the rich variety of forms and functionings which appear in the manifold religions of earth, but in its essence it is one. This thought is emphasized in a recent article by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, of New York, who insists that every religion proves itself, upon scientific study, an expression of some necessary phase of religion. "Each," he says, "suberves a use in the evolution of the fruiting religion of humanity; each will find its permanent value preserved and its transient uses discarded in the attained unity of the flowering soul of man." Dr. Newton continues (in *The North American Review*, April):

"Religion develops the same great institutions in different lands and ages which the varying religions of man vary indefinitely.

"The Church, spelled with a capital C, was an institution of Chaldea, India, and Egypt, millenniums ago, as it is of Italy and England and America, to-day. The Buddhist felt toward his 'order' much as the Romanist feels toward his church. A sacred ministry, a class of men set apart for the divine offices of religion, would have been found of old in Babylon and Thebes, as it is found now in Rome and London. The pagan temple was the Christian basilica and cathedral, baptized with another name. The altar stood in the sacred spot of the heathen temple, as it stands in the holy place of the Christian minister. Monasticism developed in the East long before it arose in the West. Monks and nuns and hermits would have been found along the Nile valley ages before Christendom poured its host of sad-souled ascetics up the sacred river, peopling the hills for thousands of miles. Good Father Huc was utterly astonished to find in the Far East tonsured priests bowing before splendid altars, while acolytes swung the

fragrant censers by their side. His *naïf* explanation was, that the devil had counterfeited in advance the mysteries of true religion, in order that the elect might be deceived into perdition. A less heroic solution of the problem finds in these resemblances hints of the oneness of religion, generating the same sacred institutions among different religions."

In *worship*, too, all religions prove themselves akin:

"The sacred symbolisms through which art ministers to worship meet us in the temples of paganism as in the churches of Christendom. The circle, the triangle, and the trefoil were graven by pagan chisels on the walls of the sacred buildings reared by religions which thought of themselves only as aliens and foes one to the other, for the unity of God, signed by the circle, and the tri-unity, the oneness in variety, of God, signed by the triangle and the trefoil, were truths known to no one religion alone, shared by all great religions in the same stage of evolution. The cross, which forms the most sacred symbol of our Christian churches, painted above the altar, shining in brass from the altar itself, flashing from the top of the lofty steeple—this same cross would have been found in the temples of well-nigh every religion of the past, as its most sacred symbol. Even the sacred buildings themselves were often constructed on the cruciform plan. The sleeping-places of the dead were hallowed by the same sign which consecrates our 'acres of God'; and stone and brass crosses cast their shadows over the graves of pagans, as of Christians. The cross was to those heathen, as to us Christians, the sacred sign of life; of the life of man in the human body; of the life of man escaping from the body and rising through death into immortality; of human life accepting the law of sacrifice under which the superior souls of earth devote themselves to the saving of their fellows; of the life of God Himself, in which all these mysteries of our human life find their source and spring, their ground and aim."

Viewed superficially, the *beliefs* of men seem bewilderingly manifold and hopelessly discordant, but here also Dr. Newton finds unity:

"All great religions pass through one general course of evolution. In the same stages of development, all alike will bring forth, as the same institutions and worships, so also the same beliefs. Arrange these different religions synchronously, in respect to their evolution, and the same ideas will be found in all, more or less modified. As they grow, they grow together; over all differences of environment and heredity, the forces of the common life of man asserting the oneness which exists under black skins and yellow, red skins and white. In their higher reaches they strain toward each other. The flowering of all beliefs is in one faith—all religions seeding down one religion. So, beneath the variant and discordant beliefs of the present the germs of the future universal religion can even now be traced. The Cambridge School of Platonists divined this long ago; but how could their fine voices make themselves heard against the raucous cries of the age of Cromwell and Laud? A generation or more before our day, a few widely read, but not scholarly trained, thinkers caught sight of this same vision, and laboriously spread the unwelcome tokens of it before an unsympathetic age; earning for themselves the ill odor which still clings to the names of Godfrey and Higgins and their ilk. In our own day, a talented and conservative presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a devoted high-churchman and an open-minded student, through his researches in sacred symbolism gained glimpses of this truth, which so fascinated him that he pursued the clew found unwittingly in his haunts, until he laid before his church the results of his studies in the noble volume, entitled 'Monumental Religion.' In this epoch-marking work, Dr. Lundy, accepting the Apostles' Creed as the norm and type of all creeds, traced, clause by clause, the parallelisms which he had discovered in other religions: showing that every article in the creed found its counterpart in the various systems of paganism. As a consequence, this creed appeared, in a sense utterly dwarfing the timid conceptions of the traditional churchman, a Catholic Creed, a form of faith confessed by men of all lands and ages—the symbol of universal religion. Dr. Lundy might have meant only to exalt the creed of Christendom; he succeeded in revealing the creed of humanity."

Turning, lastly, to a consideration of the *life*, which we are

invited to regard as the end and aim of all religion—its institutions, its worships, its beliefs—we read:

"There is no real discord between the ethics of Buddhism and Confucianism and the religions of Greece and Rome, no essential difference between the spirituality of the Hindu and Persian and the Egyptian, save as each naturally shows the different coloring of race and environment upon the face of the same soul. . . . The ideals of character vary in varying lands, but only as the refractions of the same light falling in different angles of the same prism will vary. It is one and the same light of life through all the variations of the spectrum. The human ideals are one everywhere. Purity and justice and truth and temperance and charity—these need no translation from the speech of the pagan to the tongue of the Christian. There is no Hindu purity, no Buddhist renunciation, no Chinese temperance, no Grecian justice, no Persian truthfulness. The flora and fauna of the human soul are one wherever humanity is found. Every ethical force correlates into every other ethical force. Goodness knows no native soil. Virtue is at home in every land. The Ten Commandments form the law of Egypt and of Persia as of Christendom. The Golden Rule proves the rule of Hindu and Chinaman, as of the Christian. It waited not for Jesus to reveal it. The spirit of the Christ had already revealed it through Jewish Hillel and Chinese Confucius, and great spirits of well-nigh every land. The Beatitudes exigently call upon the Buddhist as upon the Christian, '*SATSUM corda*.' Saints are of blood kin the world over. There is nothing alien to the truly devout Christian in the devoutness of the Hindu Guru, or of the yellow-robed saint of Japan or of the mystic worshiper among the Iranian Mountains. When the soul of man fronts the infinite and eternal Spirit, beneath the bo-tree of India or amid the rugged fastnesses of Tibet or in the cloisters of the Christian abbey, it is one and the same God who is seen. Wherever we overhear the communings of a soul with God, we hear in our own tongue. In the presence of the man of the spirit, be his name what it may, we know that he is of our family and household of God."

#### A ROMAN CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN NORWAY.

**A** RENASCENCE of Roman Catholicism in Norway seems to be an established fact. At present only 2,000 people, out of a total population of 2,300,000, profess the Roman Catholic faith and of these 800 or 900 are in Christiania. During the past half-century, however, the number of conversions per year has increased. A writer in the *Revue Générale* (Brussels) considers the subject, dating the real progress of the movement from the conversion of the famous Dr. Sverdrup, Minister of Education, who is described as a second Cardinal Newman. According to this article:

"It is exactly three hundred and fifty-seven years since the Reformation was imposed on Norway by the Danish-Norwegian kings. These kings were, for political reasons, the principal authors of the Reformation. Their aim was to utterly destroy the independence of Norway that they might reduce it to the position of a Danish province. The property of the churches and the monasteries was confiscated and turned over to the Danish nobles and the 'king's servants,' who established themselves in the country. The substitution of Lutheran preachers for the Catholic bishops and priests was not brought about so easily. Many of the new pastors were killed."

Despite oppression, however, the people cherished their ancient religious forms, and even to-day, "altho they are said to be Lutherans, the inhabitants of the country are really, as far as their beliefs are concerned, true Catholics." The reformers carefully preserved the Roman Catholic institutions and ceremonies—the vestments, mass, communion, belief in transubstantiation, and the sacramental forms. The fidelity of the people to their faith is resulting, this writer believes, in a real Roman Catholic revival, especially in religious instruction. He refers to the work of Monsignor Fallize, the famous Norwegian pastor, whose church and school and journal in Christiania are well known throughout all Scandinavia.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

**I**N a contribution to the "Editor's Study" department of *Harper's Magazine* (March), Mr. William Dean Howells, the eminent novelist, occupies himself with philosophic speculations on the nature of the universe and the immortality of the soul. "Which is the more beautiful and worthy thought," he asks, at the outset of his article, "—that our planet and the solar system of which it is a part—to us the most interesting part—belong to a celestial brotherhood by a kinship so intimate that no one member can cherish an invidious distinction over any other; or that the earth is the central object of the Creator's regard, pivotal in the universal plan, the only dwelling-place of living souls?" To this question he furnishes his own answer: "In the light of the great disclosure that all life is one in a universe that is all living, and that the essential quality of life is the same in the most widely diverse situations, no world in space becomes less important or interesting because it is not the dwelling-place of beings like ourselves." Continuing, Mr. Howells says:

"How much do we really know of the vast scheme of what we call inanimate nature? Our human illusion is so complete that beyond its folds we can not pass to a true comprehension of nature for what it is in itself. We are indeed farther away from such an intuition than were the followers of Pan, who were very humble creatures and had sure instincts, nearer to infinity than our reasonings. We behold the physical world only on the side of its descents—its death everywhere meeting our life; and our pride of transcendancy is nourished by the contemplation of this everlasting and faithful service. In our dream the world lets down to us its ladder of life, but we only see the angels descending, not those which ascend. It is only as nature stoops to our limited senses, thus entering our doorways, that we are in any way aware of her visitation. She is to us a Sphinx whose riddles are propounded to us from silent lips, we only guessing what they are. We call the physical world dead because it is only its dying side that is presented to us."

"On our globe are vast regions uninhabited by man. We think of these as insignificant waste places full of the vanity of desolation. We will not allow that the sunrises there are beautiful, since there is no human eye to see them—and in that eye alone is there a sense of the beautiful. But the sun rises there just as elsewhere, and the 'glimpses of the moon' illumine the mountains and the valleys. May not this nature which turns to us a cold, still face have its own beauty and meaning, apart from our sense or our interpretation? Surely it has its own ascensions, far away out of our sight, along a path we may not follow."

"If we could behold that ascending path, which is hidden even from the scientific vision, the disclosures of that new world would surprise us. We should then retrace the path of a progression which has advanced by increased limitation and sequestration; we should see as One sees who has not eyes; and perhaps—since no door shuts but another door is opened, and with every unfolding of the curtain there is a hidden infolding—it might be given us to behold what is becoming in that unseen world of which ours offers us but the broken pattern."

Commenting on these observations, *Harper's Weekly* (April 2) says:

"It is significant that even the most rationalistic of thinkers are admitting now, what Horace Bushnell said long since, that 'the faith of immortality depends on a sense of it begotten, not on an argument for it concluded.' 'For surely,' said Rev. John W. Chadwick, commemorating the virtue of his friend, Lewis G. Janes, 'nothing else is so convincing of the immortal life as lives enamored of all truth and good. We can not make them dead. The tide of strong emotion overflows the barriers of the critical intellect and carries them upon its bosom into the haven where we would have them be.' Channing had this thought in mind when he said: 'My faith in immortality rests very little on mere affection, but very much on the fact of human excellence. The sight of eminent virtue carries me up to heaven at once. Indeed, virtue and heaven are very much one in my sight. It seems to me as natural for virtue to live as for the animal to breathe, and much



more.' 'The nearer you approach the instinctive state, the more indubitable it is,' said Robertson of Brighton.

"It is this argument of the need of persistence in the process of soul culture if God is not to be considered a reckless waster of life by limiting man's career to three-score years and ten that appeals to Mr. Howells, always reverent, always sensitive to human sorrow and pain. . . . .

"Whether man is to believe or not believe in the future life is something more than a mere academic or metaphysical issue concerning only the sensitive few. It has immense import for the welfare of the race, as Renan clearly recognized in his agnosticism. 'You will get much less from a humanity which does not believe in the human immortality of the soul than from one which does believe,' he said. The elect few, when belief and hope give way to unbelief and stoical facing of annihilation, may go on their way living lofty lives of obedience to duty and service to fellow men, but the masses are far more likely to say, 'Eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.'"

### THE CHURCH WAR ON DIVORCE.

A CHURCH conference on divorce was held in St. Bartholomew's Parish House, New York, a few days ago. Ten Protestant bodies were represented, and Archbishop Farley, of the Roman Catholic Church, wrote a letter to Bishop Doane declaring his sympathy with the objects of the gathering. The discussion of divorce problems by the ministers present led to the expression of many differing views; but unity of action was secured in the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Bishop Greer:

"That, in recognition of the comity which should exist between Christian churches, it is desirable, and would tend to increase the spirit of unity, for each church represented in the conference to advise, and, if authority will allow, to enjoin its ministers to refuse to unite in marriage any person or persons whose marriage the ministers have good reason to believe is forbidden by the laws of the church in which either party seeking to be married holds membership."

This "tentative agreement" is regarded by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee, Prot. Episc.) as "an indication of progress and a happy augury of a new crusade against at least the grosser sins against the inviolability of the marriage tie." The *Boston Congregationalist*, on the other hand, declares that "however admirable this may be theoretically, it has practical aspects which make anything like general acceptance of it somewhat doubtful." And the *New York Independent* comments:

"This resolution sounds fraternal, and is generally approved in its spirit; and yet we question if it does not go too far. It is aimed at the remarriage of divorced persons, and yet it does not mention them directly, but formulates a rule which has a much wider application. Thus the Roman Catholic is one of the 'Christian churches.' That church has a well-known law forbidding marriage with non-Catholics. But what Protestant minister would feel himself obliged to help execute that law? Under this resolution no Protestant could be married to a Catholic, except by a Catholic priest, and with a strict promise that the children of the union should all be brought up Catholics. That may be a good law for the Catholic Church to enforce, but not one for a Protestant church to enforce. . . . .

"The subject is one of tremendous importance, but we shall have first to thrash out the question before the bar of public opinion as to what are the proper causes, in the interests of family life, for divorce. We are convinced that the law in South Carolina, which allows no divorce at all, or the law of New York, which allows divorce only for adultery, will not command the assent of the Christian conscience generally. At present the first hopeful legislation appears to be in the line of the example set by Delaware, which is intended to prevent migrations for the sake of divorce, and which provides that no divorce shall be granted for any cause arising prior to the residence of the petitioner in the State, unless that were also a ground of divorce in the State where it arose. Further, Congress might well establish a commission to

investigate the subject and recommend legislation for the Territories. Such a commission might work in harmony with unpaid state commissions already existing, whose work moves too slowly."

The Roman Catholic *Messenger* (New York, April) offers the following statistics, prepared by the Rev. B. J. Otten, S. J., and showing the extent to which "the national evil of divorce" has grown during recent years:

"In the monthly Bulletin of the Department of Labor for September, 1902, are given the divorces granted in sixty cities in all parts of the United States, the total number of these divorces granted in 1901 being 6,998. The population of these sixty cities was at the time 8,146,833, or a little less than one-ninth that of the whole country. Hence, multiplying 6,998 by nine and one-tenth, we obtain for the whole country 63,681 divorces, a number sufficiently close to the result of our first calculation. Yet it may be objected that it is not fair to take only cities, because divorces are apt to be more numerous in cities than in the country. To remove this objection I have also gathered the divorces granted in sixty counties, the total number of which was found to be 11,120. The population of these sixty counties was at the time 13,359,714, or two-elevenths of the population of the whole country. Therefore, multiplying 11,120 by eleven-halves, we again obtain for the whole country 61,160. Consequently, the lowest limit we can assign to the number of divorces granted in 1901 is 61,160. This at an increase of 6 per cent. a year . . . gives for 1903 the respectable number of 68,499. Hence our courts broke up in 1903 nearly 70,000 homes—a number sufficiently large to constitute a fair-sized city."



BISHOP-COADIUTOR DAVID H. GREER, OF NEW YORK.

A prominent participant in the recent church conference on divorce.

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A COMMITTEE appointed to consider the feasibility of combining the publishing houses of the Methodist Book Concern has reported in favor of the plan. The site of the consolidated concern is likely to be in Chicago.

NEW statistics of the different religions of the world are furnished by Father Krose, S. J., and are printed in the *London Tablet*. According to this authority, the total number of Christians in the world is 549,017,341; of Jews, 11,037,000; of Mohammedans, 202,048,240; of Brahmans or Hindus, 210,100,000; of old Indian religions, 12,113,756; of Buddhists, 120,250,000; of Confucians and ancestor-worshippers, 253,000,000; of Taoists, 39,000,000; of Shintoists, 17,000,000; of fetish-worshippers and other pagans, 144,700,000; of other religionists 2,844,482. Out of the total population of the world (estimated at 1,339,600,000) 762,102,000 are monotheists, against 776,000,000 who are polytheists. That is, "nearly half the population of the world believe in one God."

THE British and Foreign Bible Society, following a precedent established in previous wars, has obtained permission from the Russian and Japanese authorities to distribute Bibles among the soldiers of both nationalities. The work of Bible distribution in time of war is organized on a large scale. During the Crimean war (as we learn from the *London Christian*), 204,569 copies of the Scriptures were circulated among the English allies and the enemy. During the recent war in South Africa over 133,000 Bibles, Testaments, and Gospels were distributed in 1900 and 1901 to the belligerents on both sides and families in the concentration camps, in addition to the supplies provided for contingents from the Antipodes and Canada. Scriptures in fourteen different languages were supplied to Miss Edith Rhodes (sister of the late Cecil Rhodes) for distribution among the Boers in the hospital at De Aar. In 1894, when China and Japan were at war, the Bible Committee in Japan distributed 113,939 copies of the Scriptures. During the Boxer outbreak in 1900, 4,000 copies were given to the Japanese troops with the allies.

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

## WAITING FOR THE THAW IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA'S sorry luck on the water since the fighting began has been made up to her on land by the merciless length of the Asiatic winter just expiring, and the fact is made much of by those military correspondents who are deploring, through the London *Times* and *Standard*, the escape of Japan's psychological moment for her "decisive blow." Japan, it is sorrowfully conceded, is now interfered with in all directions ashore by a too pro-Russian thaw. Ice lags stubbornly in every Korean and Manchurian river, and the experts feel sure that General Kuropatkin could not have established himself in his present strong position at Liao-Yang—on the railway between Port Arthur and Mukden—had the thaw been more propitious to his foe. The military expert of the Paris *Figaro*, upon whom the late spring exercises a refreshing influence, sees the Japanese army corps floundering miserably south of the Yalu, and in the vicinity of New-Chwang the Mikado's fighting men are unsympathetically surmised to be wallowing in mud. Nor is the thaw to be wholly trusted yet, for as recently as the first days of the present month Japanese troops reported frost-bitten ears in camp, and General Kuropatkin could scarcely keep warm at Liao-Yang beside a "roaring fire." The enthusiastic military correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) suffers from influences so depressing to the ally of his country, and writes thus gloomily:

"The long continuance of the winter has no doubt proved of some advantage to Russia, since it has enabled more troops to be drawn down from Harbin to Liao-Yang, where works of defense on an extensive scale have been in progress for some months. This position, utilizing the defensive properties of affluents of the Liao and of the mountains, is not to be despised; it is protected on one side by the difficult valley of the Liao and its tributaries, and on the other by the mountains, where the Yalu force will eventually fall back to the Motien-ling position and be only expelled at great cost. How many men General Linivitch has at disposal to hold this ground is not accurately known, but it is probable that not less than 50,000 men are available south of Mukden, and that the numbers are growing daily. Whether forced eventually to retreat or not, the Russian army appears determined to fight its Smolensk at Liao-Yang, and perhaps its Borodino at Mukden. . . . It would be unwise of the friends of Japan to entertain any illusions upon the nature of the contest to which the Mikado's troops stand committed. Hitherto, considering the death-dealing properties of naval weapons and the huge armaments arrayed on each side, the successes of Japan have been won at infinitesimal cost, while the Russian losses have not been unusually heavy.

"But when the main Japanese army sets foot ashore, fighting of a very different character is almost certain to follow. Altho the Japanese may be able to bring into action numbers superior to those of Russia in the Liao valley, the ousting of 50,000 Russians from a fortified position which they have the intention of holding is about as serious an operation of war as any that can be set before an army. It is, indeed, likely that Japanese strategy may in some measure obviate the need for frontal attack on entrenchments, but roads are few and bad, and the thaw will turn the whole country into a quagmire, so that if an advance is begun at this season upon Liao-Yang we must be prepared to hear of more than one bloody repulse before the Japanese overcome the resistance of the Russians at Liao-Yang. It is absurd to suppose that the Russian army will be disposed of in a cheap or easy manner. Place a Russian soldier in a position and order him to remain there, and remain he will till he dies."

Accordingly, that "great battle on land," concerning which the military experts have written so definitely, is not to take place in Korea, but on Manchurian soil. The military expert of the London *Mail* takes the same view of what is going to happen:

"The main Japanese attack is not to be directed through Korea. This country will not accommodate a force larger than 90,000 men, or less than one-third of the Japanese field army. The Japanese in Korea are seemingly preparing a position to which the Japanese

armies may retreat in the last resort should they meet with disaster in other quarters of the field, or should there be some sudden and unexpected change in the naval position. Fortified camps are being constructed near Ping-Yang, where a comparatively small force might hold an army at bay and so cover a retreat. This is prudent generalship, and the Japanese are acting wisely in taking every precaution against disaster while planning their campaign on the boldest lines."

But the ardent friend of Russia who expounds the naval situation for the readers of the *Figaro* invites the attention of his fellow experts of the London press to the existence of Admiral Makarov's squadron. The Parisian authority learns from St. Petersburg that the Russian admiral is repairing all his ships all the time. The Czar himself communicates daily with the admiral by telegraph, and has learned that the Port Arthur squadron can intercept any Japanese transports venturesome enough to make for the neighborhood of New-Chwang. The inference in Paris is that Japan's army corps may linger long in Korea, if not in their island home. But the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) has too high an estimate of Admiral Togo to believe that he will give Admiral Makarov many opportunities. The Austrian daily takes it for granted that the Japanese are waiting for the thaw to assert itself. They will then invade Manchuria, not by way of Liao-Yang, but along the railway line from Vladivostok to Harbin. But as Vladivostok remains ice-bound, comparatively, until well on in the spring, there may be further delays before the campaign develops on land. However, the Liao-Yang movement may be preferred:

"Every consideration of tactics will certainly be taken into account by the Japanese general staff. It may be that the landing of the main army will take place in Korea either at Chemulpo or near the mouth of the Yalu, where the advance guard of the Japanese has already taken position, stretching inward from the coast. Or, again, the landing may be on the Liao-Tung peninsula. In the latter event the march on to Harbin would be longer in point of time than a march from Vladivostok, and Japan would lose the advantage otherwise available because of Russia's dilatoriness in war preparations."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## SUSPECTED PLOT OF THE PEKING MANDARINS.

NOTHING could be more neutral than the official attitude of the high mandarins who comprise the inner dynastic circle at Peking, and yet nothing is an object of greater suspicion to both the Paris *Temps* and the London *Spectator*. The French daily and the English weekly profess to have the best of reasons for dreading the slow development of a plot to create a pandemonium in the Far East with the ultimate object of expelling the foreigner for good and all. At the right time, thinks the London journal, the mandarins will show their hand and take a long-desired revenge for the humiliations they have had to endure. The *Temps* discusses the subject in these terms:

"It was on the twelfth day of February last that there appeared in the *Gazette de Peking* the official declaration of the Chinese Government's neutrality. At the same time, the Wai-wu-pu, or imperial Foreign Office, assured the representatives of the Powers that it had but one desire—peace.

"This proclamation and these assurances did not, nevertheless, set European opinion at ease, much less Russian diplomacy. The latter probably knows what estimate to place upon the sense, the force, and the durability of pledges emanating from the Chinese court. The anxieties of Russian diplomacy have persisted, not only as regards the intentions of the Wai-wu-pu, but also as regards the means possessed by that body of putting them into execution.

"This question has occasioned all the more preoccupation from the fact that the movements of Chinese troops in Pe-chi-li seem suspicious and that the Chinese Government is reserved regarding the attitude the troops may assume on their own responsibility on the Manchurian frontier.

"From all this there have resulted, for two months past, rumors



relative to the imminence of a yellow peril under the form of a partial but efficacious cooperation between Japanese forces and Chinese forces. This partial cooperation would be followed later, naturally, by a gradual assimilation of the Chinese forces into the Japanese military element.

"In England everybody began by poking fun at this new form of the yellow specter. The Continent saw yellow, said the press. There has been some modification of view since *The Spectator* bore witness to it when it warned its readers that Japan has no other object than to arouse the Chinese Empire in order to lead it.

"What has led to this change of attitude? The decision formed by the Russians to let the Japanese come to them instead of hurling themselves upon the Japanese. On the day that General Kuropatkin resolved to await the enemy behind Harbin, while defending, of course, the tenable points on the way from the Yellow Sea, he formed something more than a great military plan. He changed the political situation in the Far East.

"For if the war had been waged only in Korea, or even on the northern shore of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, the Japanese would have remained sufficiently near to their true base—which is the sea—to operate with their own forces, which are limited. Compelled to plunge into the heart of Manchuria, with the prospect of bloody battles along their whole line of march, ever more distant from the sea, and always losing numbers, they begin to doubt, in spite of their exaltation, of final success on land. They want auxiliaries. They will not ask them of China, for that would be to bring the world down on their backs at once. But if, notwithstanding the official desire of the Chinese Government, and without the official intervention of that Government, a portion of the forces of the empire came of their own accord to act with them, the Japanese would certainly not keep off such a windfall at the cannon's mouth.

"It is an event of this kind that may be brought to pass. According to *The Spectator*, all recent information that seems reliable shows that the great mandarins believe the moment to have come for settling their account with Russia. They would willingly accept the guidance of Japan and the risks of war. The army of Pe-chi-li, which is under the fiery and bellicose viceroy of Pe-chi-li, is already assembled near New-Chwang. It contains 20,000 men, practically independent of the court, and men who are by no means to be despised. They are all ready to march. Each of the viceroys in China has an army of the same kind. Altho most of them are pacific, there are a few of whom no one can foretell what they may do, in spite of the court and in spite of Europe's legitimate pressure upon the court for the maintenance of neutrality. . . .

"Such is the new situation produced by the plan attributed to General Kuropatkin. He has advanced by a generation the moment for Europe to ask herself seriously: 'Are the yellow races uniting?' The reflections of *The Spectator* show that the question presents itself not merely in Russia, in France, and in Germany. Meanwhile, with the insensible but irresistible slowness of a glacier movement, the Russian mass is displaced northward to decide in the neighborhood of Harbin the destiny of the Far East."

All that has preceded, however, can not be reconciled with an elaborate study of China's military position from the pen of Colo-

nel C. de Grandprey, formerly French military attaché in Peking, who tells us in the *Revue de Paris* that "China, if forced to support a war to-day, would be beaten as she was beaten in 1860, in 1894, and in 1900. We should see the same lack of unity and of responsibility in direction, the same ignorance, and the same inertia in the executive agents, and, in many, the same eagerness to make their personal fortune out of the ruin of the state." The mandarins could not be relied upon for a military campaign requiring concerted action. "Distributions of ammunition and of rations would mean theft, or no distributions at all, the existence of the army would be assured by means of pillage. There would be no order, or orders badly given. From top to bottom there would be general and justified suspicion. At the end would be defeat. On this head no Chinese who think—there are many of them—have the shadow of a doubt." The former military attaché says, too, that there are no bodies of troops in all China worthy of serious consideration at present, except the forces of Yuan-Shi-Kai, viceroy of Pe-chi-li, and the forces of Chang-Chih-Tung, viceroy of Ho-Nan. Expert opinion of Yuan-Shi-Kai and his men has already been quoted in these columns, and the colonel says nothing new on the subject, altho he implies in a general way that the viceroy and his men have been overrated. Of Chang-Chih-Tung we read:

"Chang-Chih-Tung rules some 57,000,000 souls in the center of China on both banks of the Yang-tse-kiang. Born in 1835 in Pe-chi-li, he was received very young into the academy of Hanlin, which is equivalent to our French Academy. He has the reputation of being one of the most brilliant writers of China, not that he has the power of expressing strong and original thoughts in a clear style, but that he is a perfect master of the classics and of their commentators and that he can fill his prose and verse with citations and allusions derived from them. Only those who are as erudite as himself can enjoy these things. Successively examiner of candidates for office at Sze-Chuan, governor of Shan-si, viceroy of Canton during the troubles with France in 1884, shortly afterward viceroy of Wu-chang, then temporary viceroy of Nanking during the Chinese-Japanese war, he has always been accustomed to handling important matters. He signalized his appearance everywhere by great activity and by bold initiative. He has been reproached with undertaking too much. This old man is a singular mixture of strength and weakness, of audacity and timidity. He has flashes of good sense which never go so far as complete mental light. He tries to combine the wisdom of Confucius with Western ideas. During the crises of 1898 and of 1900, he steered successfully between the orders of a reactionary court and the pressure of the foreigner. His integrity is absolute. Having handled enormous sums all his life, he remains poor.

"His army comprises some 53,000 men, including about 7,000 Manchus of King-chau, whom he has instructed, but of whom he can not dispense without the consent of the Tartar marshal. His is not a homogeneous force: 23,250 men have passed through the

EXPENDITURE ON LAND CAMPAIGN.

Items.	Russia.	Japan.
Mobilization expenses.....	\$32,214,300	\$6,820,000
Transportation of provisions.....	13,558,600	924,000
Provisions for men and horses.....	29,777,600	9,869,000
Pay of officers and men.....	21,816,000	13,812,000
Ambulance service.....	1,240,000	920,000
Uniforms (warm clothing).....	3,000,000	3,750,000
Loss in horses.....	3,200,000	1,280,000
Railway construction.....	3,200,000	3,200,000
Loss of war material.....	27,125,000	12,401,250
Material of administration.....	2,880,000	1,296,000
Total (land forces).....	\$138,011,500	\$54,272,250

The above table is taken from the *Correspondant* (Paris), which supports its calculations by detailed analyses based upon the prices current in St. Petersburg and Tokyo respectively. The figures were then checked and approved by military, naval, and economic experts, who pronounce this an accurate statement of what the belligerents will spend in cash during any six months' period of hostilities.

EXPENDITURE ON NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

Items.	Russia.	Japan.
Wear and tear on fleet.....	\$38,940,000	\$44,539,000
Gunnery and ammunition.....	35,500,000	34,190,000
Torpedoes and equipment.....	1,800,000	2,700,000
Coal.....	800,000	1,421,352
Provisions and pay of officers and men (in addition to peace scale).....	1,780,000	1,515,000
Total.....	\$78,220,000	\$84,365,352
Grand Total.....	\$216,231,500	\$138,637,602

"The above calculations," remarks the *Correspondant* (Paris), from whose pages we extract these details, "are based only upon those items which can be ascertained with accuracy in advance, and do not include financial losses incident to the fortunes of war, such as the sinking of battle-ships or cruisers, accidents of the struggle or indemnities. . . . How long can Russia hold out at this rate? That is a question for engineers to answer. How long can Japan hold out? That is a question for the economists."

#### SIX MONTHS' WAR BILL OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

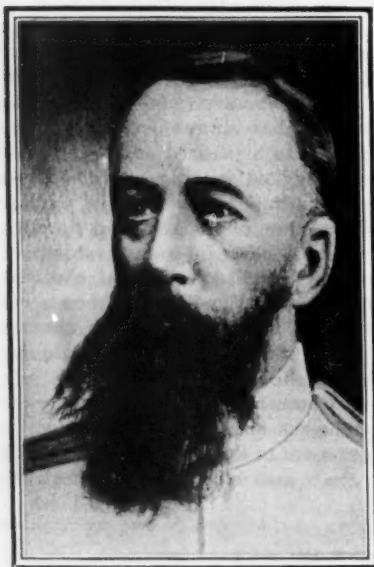
hands of German instructors. About 40,000 have received German instruction at second-hand—that is, from Chinese instructors taught by Germans."

The opinion formed by the Frenchman of this force is poor. The officers do not know how to command, the arms of the regiments are not modern, and the drill is slightly antiquated. Much promise is shown by the privates in the ranks, but they are improperly handled from the military point of view. The colonel says much more in depreciation of the army system of the mandarins, and, if he is well informed, there is some miscalculation of the importance to Japan of that military element which the *Paris Temps* fears is on the point of assimilation in Manchuria.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### PORT ARTHUR'S NEWSPAPER ON LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF'S organ at Port Arthur, the *Novy Krai*, survives recent bombardments in an abbreviated condition. In presenting its apologies for some recent failures to make any appearance whatever, our contemporary explains that most of its compositors are now fighting for their country. There are no newsdealers in town, if we correctly interpret an invitation to residents of Port Arthur to call at the office for their favorite daily, which is literally without a rival in covering the local field, and which breathes defiance to the foe in the following terms:

"The courageous soldiers of the Kwang-Tung district have already begun the heroic defense of the fortress of Port Arthur. In the presence of this fearful might of war stands Japan, now busily engaged in conveying her miniature troops from her isles to Korea.



CAPTAIN REITZENSTEIN.

He is supposed to be still in command of the Vladivostok squadron.

On the frontiers of Korea, Japan would now deal Russia a decisive blow.

"Japan does not yet know the Russian bayonet!

"As yet, Japan has gone stealthily to work, like a thief.

"Japan took advantage of the fact that Russia could not anticipate so outrageous a violation of international usage on the very first day after the severance of diplomatic relations.

"Heavily will the hand of punishment fall on Japan for this. She will see how she deceived herself when she stands breast to breast with the soldiers of Russia.

"The soldiers of Russia, in their adamant firmness, regard with

contempt the fighting power of the Japanese army.

"The Russian soldier has already said so. 'Is it possible to wage war against the soldier of Japan at all?' asks the soldier of Russia. 'I will dry the soldier of Japan on my bayonet and send him home in a letter.'

"In this utterance the whole greatness of the Russian nation finds expression.

"We did not wish war. We did not even contemplate the possibility of war with such a foe as Japan. But now that war has begun, it can end only with an awful punishment of the guilty ones responsible."

Friends of Russia need feel no anxiety regarding the fall of Port Arthur, in the opinion of this authority. The construction of the railway over the ice at Lake Baikal insured, it thinks, the receipt

of ample supplies in the fortress during the severe season. The conclusion arrived at by the Port Arthur daily is thus set forth:

"Lake Baikal transit not only gains time for us, but also gives us enormous material advantages in the arrival of troops, horses, supplies of war, and of provisions. At present, therefore, we have no need to land troops by way of the harbor and the problem of transport for horses is solved. A lot of unnecessary labor is spared us.

"With God's help, we are afforded an uninterrupted railway route into Siberia. This will lighten the toil of winning a quick and complete victory for Russian arms.

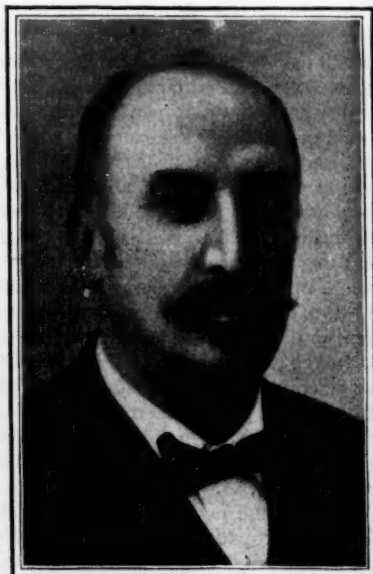
"The whole world will see and will never forget that Russia did not let herself be trod beneath the feet of an upstart.

"All the world will know that God is with us."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### PRESIDENT LOUBET OUTSIDE THE VATICAN.

VATICAN dignitaries, from the sovereign pontiff himself to the non-commissioned officers of the noble guard, expect to languish in official ignorance of President Loubet's presence in Rome when the head of the French republic wends his way to the Eternal City about a week hence to visit the King of Italy. The prospect fills the *Figaro* (Paris) with a lively regret, and it asks if something may not happen at the last moment to bring President and Pope together. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is quite certain that nothing of the kind can happen. For the first time since the rise of the papal power, therefore, the Austrian daily tells us, the head of a Roman Catholic nation will pay an official visit to Rome without taking any notice whatever of the successor of St. Peter.

Nevertheless, the suspicions of the anticlerical *Action* (Rome) have been aroused by recent rumors implicating M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in "secret exchanges of view" for the purpose of effecting "what the Italians call a combination." The "combination" would be that of Pius X. and M. Loubet in the Vatican gardens, mutually pleased at so unexpected a pleasure. "The Italians scented this combination," the *Action* feels justified in saying. (It refers to Quirinal Italians, not Vatican Italians.) That is why Madame Loubet, we read further, is not to accompany the President. "Madame," pursues our authority, "is too clerical altogether." The anticlerical *Lanterne* (Paris) finds the same fault with the lady, represented by this authority as shedding frequent tears of sympathy for a person described as "old Sarto." However, the organ of the French Foreign Office, the *Paris Temps*, tells us that the wife of the President of the French republic, having no official position, does not accompany him on an official visit. The Queen of Italy, having an official position, accompanied the King of Italy to Paris last year when the monarch paid the official visit, which is now to be returned. The Foreign Office organ understands that the papal nuncio in Paris, Monsignor Lorenzelli, has been ordered by the Vatican Secretary of State to leave the French capital during the



SIGNOR GIOLITTI.

The Italian Premier who is to be one of the notabilities at the coming meeting of King Victor Emmanuel and President Loubet.



period of the President's stay in Italy. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) is assured that the nuncio has been criticized in Vatican circles for the result of his efforts to establish more cordial relations between France and the Holy See.

Such criticism, if we are to believe the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (Frankfort-on-the-Main), is really a criticism of the Pope himself. "Pius X.," it observes, "recently laid aside his reserve toward France. To the College of Cardinals, which had come to congratulate him on his feast day, he made a speech of most uncompromising partizan character, embodying a vehement protest against the policy of the French Government in dealing with the church." Returning to the subject, the German daily says:

"The Pope's speech also makes plain that all attempts to have President Loubet visit the Vatican in the course of his coming trip to Rome have met with failure. The Vatican itself, and certain diplomatists too, would have it supposed that the President desired to see the Pope and was refused permission by the papal court. The excited oratory of Pius X. does not confirm this allegation. The firmness of Premier Combes induced President Loubet, in view of the present state of public opinion in France, to abandon all idea of an audience with the Pope. The Italian Government would not have been unwilling to see Loubet go to the Vatican. Such a proceeding would not have hurt the Government's prestige, and would have demonstrated to all the world that the Pope is no prisoner."

This daily agrees with the *Neue Freie Presse* that the prospect of President Loubet's appearance in the Vatican is now too re-



PRESIDENT AND KING.

The ruler of France and the ruler of Italy are to defy the Vatican by their coming official meeting in Rome. "As if the outrage offered by M. Loubet to the Pope in going to Rome without seeing him was not of itself sufficient," says the Roman Catholic *Verité Française* (Paris), "government circles are bent on aggravating it by making it in advance public and official. . . . There was a last act of cowardice, a last act of treason, to be added. It was to go to Rome in person to insult the church. . . . It was to go and brave the Sovereign Pontiff at his very door in defiance of international law."

note to be taken into practical consideration. The *Osservatore Romano*, organ of the Vatican, announced some weeks ago that the Pope would not receive the President unless a very decided

change in the present situation were brought about. Of the recent address to the cardinals delivered by Pius X. it now remarks: "In the irrelevant comments they are making upon the energetic and dignified remonstrance of the Holy Father, certain liberal sheets show that they do not understand either the past or the present, and, above all, that they do not possess the remotest idea of that marvelous continuity of action with which the supreme authority of the church wonderfully combines always and everywhere prudence with firmness." Assuming for the sake of argument that the President will not call upon the Pope, the *Figaro* inquires:

"If the President does not go to the Vatican, will the Pope protest? Will he issue an indignant encyclical? Will he fulminate an excommunication? No, certainly, for by doing so he would prejudice the sacred interests of which he has charge. Pius X. will maintain silence and will affect to ignore the presence in Rome of the head of the French republic. The incident will not influence his attitude toward France. By common consent the subject will be avoided in the Vatican. The papal nuncio will absent himself from Paris so that he may remain in official ignorance."

"Here is a topic likely to arouse the uneasiness of other chiefs of Catholic states, tempted in their turn to pay a visit to Victor Immanuel III."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



THE POPE'S NUNCIO IN PARIS.

Mgr. Lorenzelli has been ordered by the Vatican Secretary of State to remain away from Paris during President Loubet's stay in Italy.

#### AMERICAN INFLUENCE UPON JAPANESE NAVAL DEVELOPMENT.

NOT one bid is to be invited from American shipyards during any stage of Japan's new naval program, if we are to accept the statements recently made on the subject in the *London Times*. That authority has been given to understand that the battle-ships and armored cruisers called for by the so-called third stage of Tokyo's naval policy are to be built in England, France, and Germany. The standard of strength adopted is said to require the fleets of Japan to equal in number of units and in total displacement the combined squadrons which any two European Powers could find it practicable to assemble in Far Eastern waters within a measurable period. This means, we are told, the construction within the next six years of numerous ships, each exceeding 12,500 tons in displacement and averaging 23 knots in speed. The omission of any mention of the United States in carrying out this program comes at a time when the European press contains numerous allusions to American influence upon Japanese naval development. A writer in the *Revue de Paris* asserts that the Japanese give Commodore Perry the credit for having first inspired them with an idea of the immense importance of sea power to themselves, and various foreign papers have called

attention, since the war began, to the influence of the United States upon the education of Japanese naval officers. If we are to accept the statements of London *Truth*, the United States Naval Academy was first opened to foreigners during the Administration of President Andrew Johnson at the special request of the Tokyo Government. The request was granted for the purpose of giving Japan's future admirals the benefit of the course. Of some recent Japanese graduates at Annapolis, we find the English weekly saying:

"Soto Kichi Uriu, who serves as admiral under Togo, graduated at Annapolis. He surpassed most of the other lads, both in close application to his studies and in practical seamanship, and none of them could approach him in the sword exercise and gunnery. He must have come out first at the final examination but for the insurmountable difficulty which the English part of the course presented. As it was, he left twenty-sixth out of seventy-six. Most of the Japs who graduated at Annapolis are of aristocratic families or sons of Samurai. Vice-Admiral Hiroaki Tamurais, of the imperial blood, excelled as fencer, athlete, gunner, and in swimming-matches. Every one liked him. Koroku Katz, another Annapolis graduate, is now director of the naval school of Hakodate. He is, too, a near relation of the Mikado, and said to have no match in practical seamanship. He took to the sea as a duck takes to water. The Japanese at cadets' schools excel as swordsmen, wrestlers, climbers of poles, and mathematicians, and are close students. If strong in mathematics, they have little taste for modern languages and literature. They find English more than difficult, and they never dream of studying Greek or Latin. Japanese of good family stand aloof from traders. They prefer entering government offices or serving in the army or navy to making money in business. This class produces hardly any artists. Apart from their dislike of commercial pursuits, they are just as matter-of-fact as the Americans, but feel the facts of life differently. Before their last revolution they owed little to other nations. They have since learned a deal, but only on technical lines, and are fast lapsing to their own old ways, and giving a Japanese character to all they have borrowed from Europe and America. They are badly off for teachers, save in the technical schools, where Japanese who learned abroad can now teach. They employ European professors and foremen in factories for short periods, say three years, and send them away as soon as they can find natives to replace them."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### HERBERT SPENCER'S ADVICE TO JAPAN.

SEVERAL weeks ago it transpired that Herbert Spencer, some years before his death, advised the Japanese Government that its policy should be "that of keeping Americans and Europeans as much as possible at arm's length." In giving this advice, the late philosopher added his wish that "it should not transpire publicly, at any rate during my life, for I do not desire to rouse the animosity of my fellow countrymen." These views were transmitted at the request of Baron Kaneko, the celebrated Japanese statesman, who is a graduate of Harvard and the political lieutenant of Marquis Ito. Herbert Spencer's letter is given in full in the London *Times*, its salient features being as follows:

"Respecting the further questions you ask, let me, in the first place, answer generally that the Japanese policy should, I think, be that of *keeping Americans and Europeans as much as possible at arm's length*. In presence of the more powerful races your position is one of chronic danger, and you should take every precaution to give as little foothold as possible to foreigners.

"It seems to me that the only forms of intercourse which you may with advantage permit are those which are indispensable for the exchange of commodities—importation and exportation of physical and mental products. No further privileges should be allowed to people of other races, and especially to people of the more powerful races, than is absolutely needful for the achievement of these ends. Apparently you are proposing by revision of the treaty with the Powers of Europe and America 'to open the whole empire to foreigners and foreign capital.' I regret this as a fatal policy. If you wish to see what is likely to happen, study

the history of India. Once let one of the more powerful races gain a *point d'appui* and there will inevitably in course of time grow up an aggressive policy which will lead to collisions with the Japanese; these collisions will be represented as attacks by the Japanese which must be avenged, as the case may be; a portion of territory will be seized and required to be made over as a foreign settlement; and from this there will grow eventually subjugation of the entire Japanese Empire. I believe that you will have great difficulty in avoiding this fate in any case, but you will make the process easy if you allow of any privileges to foreigners beyond those which I have indicated."

The italics in the above extract are the philosopher's own. He further urged that Japanese be prohibited from marrying Americans or Europeans; that the Japanese Government exclude foreigners from the Japanese coasting-trade, and that foreigners be refused permission to work mines in Japan. On this last point Herbert Spencer says:

"Here there would be obviously liable to arise grounds of difference between the Europeans or Americans who worked them and the Government, and these grounds of quarrel would be followed by invocations to the English or American governments or other Powers to send forces to insist on whatever the European workers claimed, *for always the habit here and elsewhere among the civilized peoples is to believe what their agents or sellers abroad represent to them.*"

Here, again, the italics are the philosopher's own. The publication of the "advice" occasioned astonishment in London newspapers, and the following opinion from the London *Times* is typical:

"This letter will be a shock to some of Spencer's disciples. They will feel much as they would if they discovered that their master, the incarnation of pure reason, wore an amulet, or trusted to some magical charm to ward off evil, or had a weakness for incantations. The letter would carry the intelligent back to the circle of ideas from which they have emerged. Here, expressed in language which the most bigoted mandarin might borrow from the philosopher and adopt as his own is the policy which for centuries China pursued, which checked her development, and which places her to-day in a position of helplessness beside her vigorous, receptive, teachable neighbor."

Herbert Spencer's letter has had a profound influence upon Japanese policy, in the view of an influential British daily published in Japan, the *Kobe Herald*, from which we quote:

"At the time it [the Spencer letter] was written, the Japanese Government were seriously considering the desirability of throwing up the whole country to free and open intercourse with the people of other nations, but this course was never carried out, and they have continued to pursue what can only be characterized as a very illiberal policy, in regard to the commercial transactions of foreigners and the holding of land by persons other than Japanese. We are only venturing on a supposition; but is it not at least probable that Mr. Spencer's letter may have been one of the causes which have led to this exclusive action on the Government's part? Mr. Spencer enjoyed a great and universal reputation as one of the world's wisest men, and it is also well known that his teachings exercised a remarkable influence on a number of leading Japanese. It therefore seems by no means unlikely that his letter to Baron Kentaro Kaneko may have largely tended to bring about the decision at which the Government arrived. It was certainly eminently calculated to effect this result, and we think that even many of Mr. Spencer's most sincere admirers must regret that he ever felt impelled [to write this letter]. Probably Mr. Spencer, in spite of his great intellect and general strength of character, was not free from the foible which induces many people to think that they are capable of laying down the law on any and every possible subject. He had never been either to Japan or the Far East—possibly the regions of the earth least comprehensible to home-staying residents of Europe—and he, therefore, had no direct knowledge of the subjects on which he was writing. That, under such circumstances, he should have thought it right to give advice which might obviously produce momentous events can only be regarded as one of those aberrations of judgment to which great men—as well as the rest of us—are liable."



## NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

SIR MORTIMER. By Mary Johnston. Cloth, 350 pp. Price, \$1.50. Harper & Brothers.

MISS JOHNSTON strikes ponderous whacks on the anvil of romance to fashion "Sir Mortimer." She gives us a sublimated dime-novel, stirring in love and adventure. Yea, gramercy, 'tis a crowder's galimaufry to which the reading Justiciar is here holpen: for the screed is a tiercel-gentle in attack. This sentence is introduced here as hint of the verbal seasoning. One with scant ken of the Elizabethan diction shall perforce be driven to his lexicon. To put brave words like these into the mouths of the characters may be conscientiousness as to local color; but as the story is not told by one of the period, it must be ascribed to idiosyncrasy that she incorporates into the novel such things as "calenture," "spital," "Justiciar," "night-rail," "balass-ruby," "agong" (this, even the dictionary hath not), and the like.

Sir Mortimer Fane is a fascinating gentleman of restricted revenues, but rich in personal endowment; for he is a courtier dashing enough to captivate Elizabeth's unvirginal eye, a cavalier, a poet and adventurer. He engages in one buccaneering exploit for glory and coin, after he has told his love to a beautiful maid of honor whom he has celebrated in madrigals as "Dione." Her real name is almost as choice—Damaris. Tho he is a veritable d'Artagnan for fighting and daring, he comes to grief in a bold enterprise, and the reader is treated to a real sensation and a diaphanous mystery, which is kept up till the close of the story, when the gauzy veil is rent. This is on Sir Mortimer's second marine venture, this time for revenge. Lastly, he sails back into Love's port, "a wreck, but a most interesting one," as Mrs. George Bancroft said of Tom Moore in one of her "Letters from England."

There is a dash of court life, and once the worthy daughter of bluff King Hal appears on the scene. Miss Johnston's spirited etching of the crowned virago deserves quotation as a specimen of her style and by reason of its correct estimate of Queen Elizabeth:

"A noble presence moving in the full luster of sovereignty, a princess who, despite all womanish faults, was a wise king unto her people, a maiden ruler to whom in that aftermath of chivalry men gave a personal regard, rose-colored and fanciful; the woman not above coquetry, vanity, and double-dealing, the monarch whose hand was heavy upon the council-

board, whose will perverted law, whose prime wish was the welfare of her people—she drew near to the man (Sir Mortimer) to whom she had shown fair promise of settled favor, but to whose story, told by his admiral and commented upon by those about her, she had that day listened between bursts of her great oaths and with an ominous flashing of jewels upon her hands."

There is a full-lunged sentence, big with portraiture and hard to parse.

Little more need be said about Miss Johnston's latest work. It is interesting, in a light and flashy way, but one hears the scratching of the pen and wonders why the lady should forsake the Virginia that has stood her in such good stead for "Merry England." The query may rise: What would have been the consequence if "Sir Mortimer" and "To Have and to Hold" had occupied each other's place?

## A RESOLUTE FLIGHT OF HUMOR.

THE GORDON ELOPEMENT. By Carolyn Wells and Harry Persons Taber. Cloth, 235 pp. Price, \$1.25. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is not necessary to criticize a humorous book or story too rigorously; but, of course, some books of the sort are much better than others. This one, whose carpenter work has been done by two, is one of the "others." The idea of it is good, there are several amusing incidents and some "funny" characters; but you feel that the authors have knit their brows and consulted each other seriously: "Don't you think this would be funny?"

The main idea is Stocktonian. A young married couple are so harassed by claims upon their hospitality that they run away when a newly married couple send word that they are going to make them a visit. They make their escape stealthily and go anywhere. They wind up at a magnificent summer-hotel in Maine with a capacity for seven or eight hundred guests, and find that they are the only ones who have come there for two months! It is perfectly equipped and well kept, but there they are alone in its luxurious loneliness. Why this is so, the reader may find out by finishing the book.

Two young men and a young woman join their ranks, so to speak,

later, and they have a jolly time. Picnics, rides, private theatricals and a bazar are their diversions, as well as love-making; for the girl is a tremendous flirt and has two stunning young men and one married man to practise her arts upon.

There is a "Captain Haskins," an aged one-legged Nantucket whaler,



CAROLYN WELLS.



HARRY PERSONS TABER.

who has charge of the livery, which comprises "Nancy Hanks" and "Belle Hamlin" and a "barge." "Joseph Rodman Payne," a large black dog whom "Aunt Zip" "colloques" with, is made to work a little over time.

It is a summer book and will fill an hour pleasantly. The characters are given, quite like a playbill, after the table of contents. This may insinuate future dramatization: but it would take a master playwright to transpose the book to the stage.

## A STUDY IN NEW YORK SOCIAL SURFACE LIFE.

THE HORSE LEECH'S DAUGHTERS. By Margaret Doyle Jackson. Cloth, 351 pp. Price, \$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin Company.

THIS story is a clever piece of work. In terse strength of expression and the cut and thrust play of character upon character it strikes the reader at many points as extremely clever; but, following this conviction, lurks the haunting regret that the author did not expend her undoubted strength upon some creation more humanly lovable than is the central figure in her story.

The verse from Proverbs, of course—"The horse leech hath two daughters, crying 'give, give,'"—inspires the title, the daughters in this case being two attractive young New York women, the one married, the other, chiefly by reason of an old, deep, well-hidden love for the man whom the other had captured and married, remaining single. The talent of both women for wringing money—Leone Cleworth from her husband and Belle Warner from her father—furnishes the only point of resemblance between them. Belle is great-hearted in the use of her money; Leone smelts all she can lay hands on for the adornment of her own small person.

To outline further the career of these women would mar the interest of the story. The good woman has, of course, the least history, and is less typical. Leone Cleworth might stand for a latter-day New York Becky Sharp, for no other city could so well produce her. The simile is, however, hardly fair to Becky. Thackeray's character was clever, adroit, subtle—an artist even in sin. Wherever and however she came upon the scene, she never failed to create an atmosphere distinctly her own. Leone achieves nothing of this sort. She only poses, asserts, postures. Her god, like Becky's, is respectability, her fetich society; yet, despite her assumptions, she never really convinces that she is in Society.

Leone recalls a pithy saying of the late famous artist, William Morris Hunt: "Nothing exists without a background; it's where the bird is that makes the bird." Leone lacks background. She exhales none of those indefinable yet potent bred-in-the-bone little characteristics which betray distinctive antecedents of one sort or another. She is, in short, a strongly accentuated reminder of many women seen floating on the surface wave of New York social life, women whose swagger is above criticism, who wear their clothes perfectly, who carry themselves as choice specimens of Gotham society, but of whom people of settled



MARY JOHNSTON.



MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON.

position know absolutely nothing. Of the possibility of such women Leone offers a highly colored study.

The author has made her story melodramatic rather than artistic, by reason of handling her puppets too seriously. She seems even to support Leone's own pretensions in regarding herself as a New York mondaine of assured position, altho she freely permits her to patronize the street-cars and to brook impertinences from a newly met, moneyed, caddishly brutal German; and at a swell reception in her own house the guests no sooner meet than they fall to discussing stocks, bonds, percentages, and speculation, quite as if they were on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The men in the story hardly count, except to protect the women.

Despite all this, however, Mrs. Jackson shows uncommon ability in this book, which is in every way the antipodes of her first story, "A Daughter of the Pit"; and when she sets her imagination to play around characters that claim her sympathy, we may look for work fine and strong. She hates Leone, and betrays it in places where she ought to have let her only amuse the reader. But, then, George Eliot herself could not forgive the feminine characters she disliked. The faults of the work lie in want of humor and an overseriousness that seeks to save itself in melodrama.

### AMONG SAHIBS AND SEPOYS.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARIES OF A SOLDIER AND SPORTSMAN, DURING TWENTY YEARS SERVICE IN INDIA, AFGHANISTAN, EGYPT, AND OTHER COUNTRIES. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir Montagu Gilbert Gerard, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Cloth, 399 pp. Illustrated. Price, \$4 net. E. P. Dutton & Co.

IT is of "Arms and the Man" that this old campaigner sings—of camps and cantonments, of marches and charges, of shika-tents and the chase, of the saddle and the howdah, of the "bagging" of elephants and the "sticking" of pigs; of Bheels and Afghans, Goorkhas and Afridis, Sikhs and Pathans. A few of us who have smoked and yawned in mess-tents in Bengal, who have been entertained by the "tall talk" of the "Old Shikarri" (who "bagged" 971 elephants the last time he was out, "and all bulls, sir; I never consent to pull trigger at a cow!")—we who have foregathered with the old Shikarri at tiffin in cantonments, are glad now to get away, even with such a mighty hunter as Sir Montagu, to his finer game among the Sahibs and the natives, the Baboos and the Bunias, the Sepoys and the "Tommies."

In discussing the mental and moral qualities of the native Indians, especially that "guileless simplicity" concerning which the greener traveler is apt to lapse into "gush," Sir Montagu is disposed to have recourse to an illustrative anecdote. When Sir Montagu, on an interesting occasion, asked a prisoner why he had killed an unarmed villager who was serving as his guide, the answer was: "As he walked in front, carrying my bundle, the idea came to me, what a beautiful sword-cut his neck offered!" "Well?" "Well, that's all; he fell."

The native delights in the heavy hand of "the master," because he understands and admires it. Arbitrary and despotic rule, if justly administered, is far better suited to the Oriental mind and character than any slow and tedious legal formalities. Mild measures invite its contempt. A certain colonel ("Thur and Parkur district"), used to tear up usurers' bonds and cowhide the holders of them when cases of sharp practice were brought before him. His unconstitutional proceedings so endeared him to the people that he kept a district, "as large as Yorkshire," quiet throughout the mutiny without the aid of a single British bayonet. And there was a fine old fire-eating Sikh who had served under Runjeet Singh against the Afghans. He cherished an unbounded admiration for Aratabili, one of Runjeet's Italian generals, who planted a gallows on every cross-road; "and the Sahib always liked to see a tassel hanging on them." Once, when riding through the bazar at Peshawar, eight or ten shots were fired at him from the rear ranks of a dense crowd, Aratabili promptly hanged the nearest *ten* Mussulmans. "Never another shot was fired at him in Peshawar."

Sir Montagu Gerard finds his lively aversion in the Bengali Baboos, "that pestilent and openly disloyal class of the Hindu community which enjoys as little honor in its own country as is proverbially accorded to prophets." He once asked a shrewd old Punjabi how he would like to be governed by the Baboos, should the British abandon India. Very pithy was the old man's reply. "Within six months there would be left neither a two-anna piece nor a virgin in all Bengal." The one idea of the bustling Baboo is how to get into government employment or a snug place in some company office.

It is a relief to get beyond the slums of trade and "agencies" and petty office, and all the sickening tricks and dodges of the servile herd one encounters in the bazars, that we may draw free and generous breath among the Sikhs and the dauntless little Goorkhas in "the lines." Born soldiers these, "rocked in a buckler and fed from a blade." To a Sikh steel is a sacred metal; to be shot in the back is the unpardonable sin; while, even in his home, to die in a bed is shame to him; let him get his honorable discharge on the bare ground.

Pathans, Sikhs, and Goorkhas, Sir Montagu tells us, can march farther, shoot better, and live on scantier fare than the more civilized European races, while they instinctively acquire great *esprit de corps*. But in their vocabulary there is no such word as patriotism; they go

a-soldiering "for a living," and for no other reason. They are "true to their salt," but nothing more. Dearest of all to them are family, horses, and the little plot of ground.

### LINCOLN AT FIRST HAND.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS PRESIDENCY. By Joseph H. Barrett, LL.D. Illustrated. In two volumes. Vol. I, 379 pages; Vol. II, 411 pages. Price, \$5 net. The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati.

IMMEDIATELY after the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln as the Republican candidate for the presidency, he was visited at his home by the author of these volumes, to whom had been assigned the task of compiling the inevitable "campaign life." Mr. Barrett was made welcome in the modest home of the nominee, and an intimacy, thus ensuing, lasted without interruption until the day of Lincoln's taking off.

We are, therefore, dealing with the great war President at first hand, and Mr. Barrett can impart a freshness and even an authoritativeness to his work that must win for it very great weight. But apart from these considerations, the author seems to afford us a new and clear view of Lincoln in three tense and crucial periods of his life. The first of these comprises the formative years, when the metal of Lincoln's character was forged on the anvil of frontier experience. Next is the Lincoln-Douglas debate, which seemed at one moment to have set the seal of ultimate failure upon the career of the man who saved this Union. Finally we come to the cruel dilemma which ended with the removal of General McClellan from the command of an army which worshipped him.

It seems to us that any biographer of Lincoln must be judged according to the success with which he handles these three phases. Mr. Barrett handles them strongly and he never gets out of his depth. He makes us see that the one asset of the young Lincoln was character. The growth of that character, as studied in the earlier chapters, becomes a process of absorbing interest. The outcome of such a growth is manifest when we come to the debate with Douglas. When that debate closed and the two men stepped down from the platforms, Lincoln had definitely attained national prominence. Nothing could exceed the skill and the convincing logic of the biography up to this point. Mr. Barrett never lets go of Lincoln for a moment, and he spares us those large historical and philosophical generalizations which, however instructive, are really digressions. We have a sense of intimacy with Lincoln that constitutes a point of view in itself.

In the game of cross purposes with McClellan, Mr. Barrett takes sides from the first. He condemns the general and sympathizes with the President. The patient, considerate Lincoln of these pages is driven to sheer distraction by the long, long wait for that army of the Potomac to move. It seems, at last, to be in motion, but, like those glacier masses on Alpine heights, it stops on what seems the eve of some forward sweep. The commanding general can not reconcile the President's anxiety for the safety of Washington with urgent suggestions to go to Richmond. Rivers of ink have flowed over this subject. Military men insist that no civilian executive should undertake to do the work of the strategist. Mr. Barrett understands that Lincoln was responsible to the country for the conduct of the war, and he thinks it right that a general who failed to grasp the point was made to give way to a general who did. Putting aside the controversial aspect of the case, the narration of events is terse and strong. Lincoln's letters of entreaty are drawn upon for apt, illuminating quotations. We know what the President thought about it all, and we share the anxieties of his sleepless nights.

From the high level of these chapters there is no descent in any portion of the biography. Mr. Barrett does not flood us with anecdote. His quotation of original documents is appropriate and in proportion. He tries no fine writing. He creates a Lincoln atmosphere.

### A STORY BY HAWTHORNE'S GRANDCHILD.

A COUNTRY INTERLUDE. By Hildegard Hawthorne. Cloth, 161 pp. Price, \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A NOVELETTE by the granddaughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne and the daughter of Julian Hawthorne may be regarded as doubly handicapped. However, the glory of her forbears will at least secure her a hearing. Genius is not transmissible, but temperament very often is, as appears in the present case.

Miss Hawthorne has had poems and stories printed in the leading periodicals, but this is her first longer work. "A Country Interlude" is a prettily written story, with a clean love interest. The style is good, in fact, the best thing, artistically considered, about the little volume. Truth forbids more praise than this. There is no hint of either of her immediate forbears in its quality. Undoubtedly the authoress herself placed no higher estimate on this pleasant novelette. The lack of any vaulting ambition, either as to invention or psychological analysis or even exquisite writing on her part, calls for approval. To pass any definite judgment on her ability in the literary field is not in order until other specimens of work appear from her pen. The love of nature which breathes through the pages of this "Country Interlude" seems a genuine one, and suggests a distant relationship to that of "Elizabeth" of the "Garden."



## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Rossetti."—Arthur C. Benson. (238 pp.; \$0.75 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"The Fire-Bringer."—William Vaughn Moody. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.10 net.)

"Kwaidaw."—Lafcadio Hearn. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.50.)

"William Hickling Prescott."—Rollo Ogden. (239 pp.; \$1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"The Frontiersmen."—Charles Egbert Caddock. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.50.)

"Strong Mac."—S. R. Crockett. (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.50.)

"The Darrow Enigma."—Melvin L. Severy. (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.50.)

"Omar and Fitzgerald and other Poems."—John G. Jury. (Whitaker & Ray Co., \$1.25.)

"When a Maid Marries."—Lavinia Hart. (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.00 net.)

"Physical Training for Women by Japanese Methods."—H. Irving Hancock. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.25 net.)

"The Day of the Dog."—George Barr McCutcheon. (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.25.)

"The Present South."—Edgar Gardiner Murphy. (335 pp.; \$1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.)

"Dollars and Democracy."—Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart. (244 pp.; \$1.25 net. D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Life of an Actor."—Pierce Egan. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.)

"The Vineyard."—John Oliver Hobbes. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.)

"Where Did Life Begin?"—G. Hilton Scribner. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Churches of Christ."—John T. Brown. (683 pp. John B. Morton Company, Louisville, Ky.)

"Christopher Columbus."—Vol. III.—John Boyd Thacher. (775 pp.; \$9.00 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"American Problems."—Joseph A. Vance. (252 pp.; \$0.75 net. The Winona Publishing Company.)

"By the Fireside."—Charles Wagner. (300 pp.; \$1.00 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.)

"Susannah and One Other."—E. Maria Albanesi. (McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1.50.)

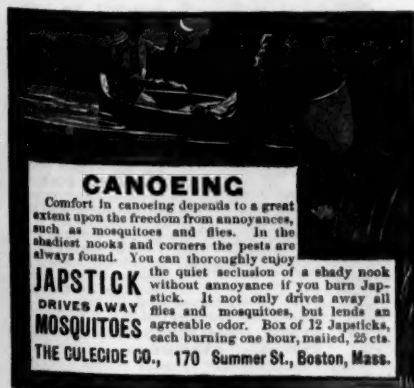
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Good-by. I bind the sandals on your feet—  
The winged sandals, wonderful and fleet;  
I have no wish to hold you, keep you so;  
Yet wait, and smile—and kiss me ere you go.  
(Oh, little dream, so sweet you were, so sweet!)

Good-by. You see, I smile; I am not sad.  
Nay, you were but a transient guest I had,



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Who shared my fare and made my dwelling  
bright  
One sun-filled morning and one moon-swayed  
night.  
(Oh, little dream, how glad you were, how glad!)  
Good-by. My hand has set the door ajar.  
No broken prayer your open path may mar.  
I have no tears to bid you from your way;  
And yet—ah, yet! one moment turn and stay.  
(Oh, little dream, so far you go, so far!)  
—From *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*.

### On One Who Was Unselfish.

By RICHARD KIRK.

Because he did not ask a name  
They gave their smiles and tears and crowned  
him;  
And since he could not hope for fame,  
Contentment came and put her arms around  
him.

—From *Lippincott's Magazine*.

### Panama.

By JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

Here the oceans twain have waited  
All the ages to be mated,—  
Waited long and waited vainly,  
Tho the script was written plainly:  
"This, the portal of the sea,  
Opes for him who holds the key;  
Here the empire of the earth  
Waits in patience for its birth."  
But the Spanish monarch, dimly  
Seeing little, answered grimly:  
"North and South the land is Spain's;  
As God gave it, it remains.  
He who seeks to break the tie,  
By mine honor, he shall die!"

So the centuries rolled on,  
And the gift of great Colon,  
Like a spendthrift's heritage,  
Dwindled slowly, age by age,  
Till the flag of red and gold  
Fell from hands unnerved and old,  
And the granite-pillared gate  
Waited still the key of fate.

Who shall hold that magic key  
But the child of destiny,  
In whose veins has mingled long  
All the best blood of the strong?  
He who takes his place by grace  
Of no single tribe or race,  
But by many a rich bequest  
From the bravest and the best.  
Sentinel of duty, here  
Must he guard a hemisphere.

Let the old world keep its ways;  
Naught to him its blame or praise;  
Naught its greed, or hate, or fear;  
For all swords be sheathed here.

Yea, the gateway shall be free  
Unto all, from sea to sea;  
And no fratricidal slaughter  
Shall defile its sacred water;  
But—the hand that oped the gate shall forever hold the key!

—From *Scribner's Magazine*.

\* Philip II. decreed the penalty of death for any one who should propose cutting a canal through the Isthmus.

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## PERSONALS.

**The Head of the Army.**—A story is told of General Chaffee in the Philippines which illustrates the solicitude for the comfort of his men which underlies his rough exterior. Says Frederic Williams in *The Cosmopolitan*:

It was at Legaspi, in the southern portion of the archipelago, whither he had gone to inspect an army post. After going through the barracks, he visited the hospital, and not questioning the surgeons in charge, inquired of the men themselves as to their needs. In this way he learned that many were suffering from dysentery, yet were not given the milk diet which they needed because there was no milk.

"How is it, then, we had milk at the table this morning?" asked General Chaffee of the surgeon in charge.

"There is only enough condensed milk for the officers' mess," was the reply.

"Let these men have it," was the response, "and we will do without till the supply is adequate."

**Quay's Half Cigar.**—Senator Quay likes to smoke cigars. He usually has one in his mouth when he is not in the Senate Chamber, says the *Washington Times*, and sometimes he then chews an unlighted one. A short time ago his doctor told him he must stop smoking:

"I can't," said the Senator.

"But you must," insisted the doctor.

"Can't I smoke at all?" asked the Senator plaintively.

"Yes," the doctor replied, as if he was conferring a great favor, "you may smoke a half of one cigar each day, but no more."

"Well," said the Senator to-day, as he sat in his committee-room, "it is now time for me to have my daily smoke."

He opened a draw in his desk and took out a cigar fifteen inches in length and lit it and smoked it with relish.

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

**Their Meeting.**—SHE (flushing expectantly): "Fred Smithers, as I live! Poor fellow—it saddens me to think how broken up he was over my refusal."

HE (wrinkling forehead): "Where in thunder have I seen that woman before?"—*Brooklyn Life*.

**A Brilliant Suggestion.**—PAT: "O'd wroite to Callahan fer a job if Oi knew his address."

MIKE: "Phy don't yez wroite to him an' git his address?"—*Judge*.

**Her Tongue Slipped.**—A young woman who recently became a teacher in a kindergarten entered a trolley-car in Brooklyn and bowed pleasantly to a man who sat across the aisle. He raised his hat in return, but it was evident that he did not recognize the young woman.

"Oh, excuse me," she remarked in tones which could be heard by every one in the car. "I mistook you for some one else. I thought you were the father of two of my children."

He left the car at the next corner.—*New York Sun*.

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It is not so much our friends of whom we must be careful, but rather our friends' friends.

When Jealousy claims a woman, Love and Hate shake hands.

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A widow and her weeds are soon parted.

If woman makes all the trouble in life, it's woman makes life worth all the trouble.

One touch of merriment makes the whole world—grin.

No actress is as red as she is painted.

It's a wise author who knows his own play—after the dress-rehearsal.

Half the time while the man is thinking, "I wonder if I dare," the woman is thinking, "I wonder why he doesn't?"

The only thing that always carries its face value: a kiss.

In the mathematics of Matrimony one and one make three.

Desire most frequently haunts the corridors of Inaccessibility.

One man's tragedy is another man's farce.

A man is never so utterly unoriginal as when he is love-making or praying.

—Selected from "Raps and Rhaps-Oddities," by Walter Pulitzer.

## Current Events.

### Foreign.

#### RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

April 4.—Japanese enter Wiju unopposed; the Russians apparently retreating beyond the Yalu. The press boat *Fuhwan*, chartered by American correspondents, is released at New-Chwang by order of General Kuropatkin. Russia has increased the rigidity of the censorship and is carefully guarding her movements in the Far East.

April 5.—General Pflug reports that there are no hostile forces in Manchuria. Russia, through the French Minister at Tokyo, will appeal the cases of merchantmen captured by Japan.

April 6.—General Kuropatkin arrives at New-Chwang. The unopposed occupation of Wiju by the Japanese is declared to be in accord with the Russian policy not to fight on the Korean side of the Yalu River. Japanese partially burn a Russian village near Yon-gampho, at the mouth of the Yalu, on the Korean side. Eleven Japanese are killed in skirmishes along the Yalu according to Russian advices.

April 7.—It is reported in Tokyo that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu River and taken up strong position on the northern bank. It is believed in St. Petersburg that the Russians intend to hold the Japanese at Antung as long as possible, the General Kuropatkin has selected a position near Feng-Wang-Cheng, as his first line of defense. Seoul learns that the Russians have occupied half a dozen towns along the Tumen River, in northeastern Korea.

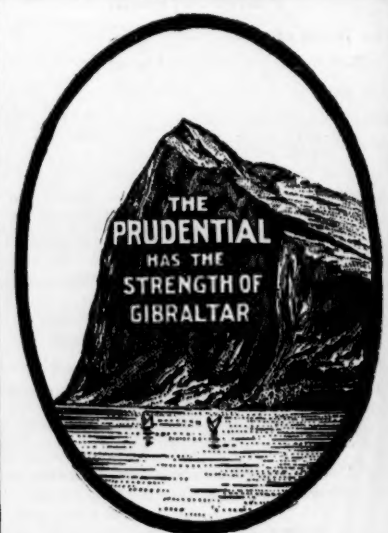
April 8.—The absence of Admiral Togo from the vicinity of Port Arthur is believed to be due to his having been covering the landing of second Japanese army in Korea.

April 9.—Japan's war-ships are again seen in the vicinity of Port Arthur. New-Chwang's defenses have been completed; and about 25,000 men are held ready to repel a Japanese attack. It is believed, however, that the Japanese will not attack this position, having lost the opportunity by delay.

April 10.—Russia's policy, it is reiterated, is to draw the Japanese far into Manchuria, and there to fight a decisive battle.

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## OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 4.—A Chinese general from Lhasa arrives at the British camp at Guru and requests the expedition to withdraw from Tibet.

The British punitive expedition in Nigeria, British West Indies, sustains severe reverses.

April 7.—A despatch from Madrid says that an attempt had been made upon the life of King Alfonso in Barcelona by the explosion of a bomb.

April 8.—An Anglo-French Colonial treaty is signed at London; it contains important agreements as to trade in Morocco, Madagascar, Siam, Egypt, and New Hebrides.

Tibetans again attack General Macdonale's infantry near Kalapalge.

April 9.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain dies in Paris.

## Domestic.

## CONGRESS.

April 4.—*Senate*: Provisions for a new post-office in New York City are adopted, and the proposed repeal of the land laws is discussed.

*House*: An attempt to pass a bill for the benefit of the Lewis and Clark Exposition fails. The Military Academy Appropriation bill is taken up.

April 5.—*Senate*: Several amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill are passed, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, supports his resolution of inquiry concerning concessions to the old canal company. A minority report is presented by the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee attacking the bill for the protection of the President.

*House*: The Military Appropriation bill is passed. Representatives De Armond of Missouri, and Grosvenor, engaged in a spirited political debate.

April 6.—*Senate*: Senator Hepburn, of Idaho, discusses the Pure Food bill. The debate on the Post-office Appropriation bill is continued.

*House*: Bills relating to the District of Columbia are passed. The Fortification Appropriation bill is sent back to conference.

April 7.—*Senate*: The day is devoted to services in memory of Senator Hanna, eulogies being delivered by many of the Senators.

*House*: Proceedings in the Swayne impeachment case is postponed until December. The bill extending the coastwise shipping laws to the Philippines is taken up.

April 8.—*Senate*: The Post-office Appropriation bill is considered, and Senator Patterson, of Colorado, speaks on the need for further Chinese exclusion legislation.

*House*: The Philippine Shipping bill and the bill appropriating \$475,000 in aid of the Lewis and Clark Exposition are passed.

April 9.—*Senate*: Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, answers Democratic charges against President Roosevelt. The Philippine Shipping bill and the bill granting government aid to the Lewis and Clark exposition are passed.

*House*: Representative Cochran, of New York, criticizes the President's age-pension order.

## OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 4.—The United States Supreme Court decides against the anthracite coal companies, holding that they must produce contracts and other documents at the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

April 6.—The Pennsylvania Republican state convention elects delegates to the national convention instructed for Roosevelt.

United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, is sentenced in St. Louis to serve six months in jail and pay a fine of \$2,500, upon his conviction for receiving money for his influence with the Post-office Department.

April 7.—The Kansas Democratic state convention elects twenty uninstructed delegates to the national convention; only six will vote for Hearst.

The population of the United States in 1903 was 79,900,389 according to Census Bureau estimates, a gain of 3,995,814 over 1900.

April 8.—Secretary Moody, replying to criticism in the House, declares that President Roosevelt pays all expenses connected with the use of the *Mayflower* by himself, his family, and guests.



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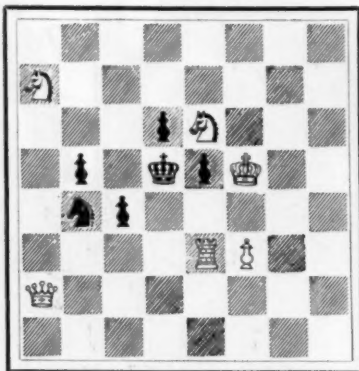
## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

### Problem 922.

By J. KEEBLE.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

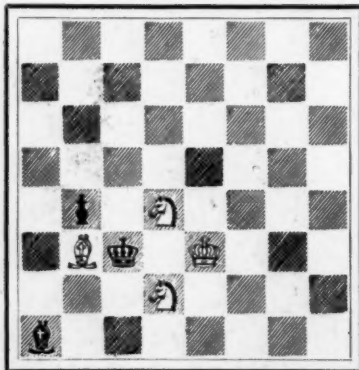
8; S7; 3pS3; 1p1kpK2; 1sp5; 4RP2; Q7; 8.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 923.

By JOHN BROWN.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.

8; 8; 8; 8; 1p1S4; 1Bk1K3; 3S4; b7.

White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems.

No. 916. Key-move: Kt(K5)—B4.

No. 917.

1. R—B3	2. Q—B7, ch	3. Q—B6, mate
1. K—B5	2. K—K4	3. Q—Q6, mate
1. ....	2. Q—Q2 ch	3. B—B6, mate
1. K Q5	2. K—K4	3. Kt—B5, mate
1. ...	2. R x Q	3. Kt—Q5, mate
1. R x Q	2. R—K3 ch	3. R—K3, mate
1. ....	2. K—Q5	3. Q—K3, mate
1. R—Q7	2. K—B5	3. Q—K3, mate
1. ....	2. Q—K6, ch	3. K—B5
1. R—Q7	2. K x Q	3. K—B5
1. ....	2. ....	3. K—B5
1. R—Q7	2. K—B5	3. K—B5

Other variations depend on those given.

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916: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Combe, Mulberry, Fla.; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; J. F. Court, New York City; L. P. Woul, Birmingham, Ala.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Wantz, Blanche, O.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; A. B. McGrew, Beaver, Penn.; C. W. Shewalter, Washington, D. C.; M. Dunn, Norman, Okla.

Comments (916): "Ingenuous and up-to-date, despite its age"—G. D.; "Very good"—F. S. F.; "Charming"—J. H. S.; "Among the best of 2-ers"—C. N. F.; "Fair only"—O. W.; "Unique and original"—J. G. L.; "Elegant"—J. E. W.; "Not worth first prize"—A.; "Tie-ups are beautiful"—P. W. D.; "Another tell-tale motif"—W. T. St. A.; "Difficult, irritating"—J. H. C.; "Perhaps the prize for this problem was awarded for its neatness and art"—J. F. C.; "One of the prettiest"—L. P. W.; "Most obvious"—J. G. O.; "A little weak"—J. H. L.; "A brilliant"—H. J. B.; "Excellent and elegant"—M. D.

(917): "An interesting and worthy old-timer"—G. D.; "Thoroughly good"—F. S. F.; "Some minor faults of construction, judged by present standards; but a beauty nevertheless"—J. H. S.; "Classic"—W. R.; "Altogether pleasing"—C. N. F.; "Good key, and some pretty mates"—O. W.; "Tries are fine; also the work of the Knights"—P. W. D.; "Age can not wither nor custom stale her infinite variety"—W. T. St. A.

The excellence of 916 is not in its difficultness; but (1) in its most admirable construction; (2) in the key-move, which gives Black (3) in overcoming the check and mating.

In addition to those reported, F. B. and R. J. M., Girard, Ill., got 915.

## Masters who Play in Cambridge Springs Tourney.

Players.	Country.	Date of Birth.
M. I. Tschigorin....	Russia.	October 31, 1850.
J. W. Showalter....	America.	February 4, 1860.
A. B. Hodges.....	America.	July 21, 1861.
S. Lipschuetz.....	America.	July 4, 1863.
G. Marco.....	Austria.	November 29, 1863.
J. Mieses.....	Germany.	February 27, 1865.
Dr. E. Lasker.....	France.	May 25, 1868.
R. Teichmann.....	Germany.	December 24, 1868.
G. Maroczy.....	England.	December 24, 1868.
H. N. Pillsbury.....	Hungary.	March 3, 1870.
J. P. Barry.....	America.	December 5, 1879.
C. Schlechter.....	Austria.	December 12, 1873.
F. J. Marshall.....	Austria.	March 2, 1874.
W. E. Napier.....	America.	August 21, 1877.
	America.	January 17, 1881.

Lawrence's age is not included in the above. It is seen that Tschigorin is the Dean of the Masters and was alive when the first American Chess Congress was held. Napier, the youngest, is thirty-one years his junior. It is interesting to note that Lasker and Teichmann were both born on the same Christmas eve. Four of the youngest of the experts are Americans.

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A large manufacturer of cigars asked one of my employees if this was really true—adding that he did not see how I could do it.

He cannot of course. He sells to jobbers, those jobbers sell to retailers, and the retailers to smokers. Each must have his profit. I can do it because I sell only to smokers. I put the jobber's profit into the tobacco, I make the manufacturer's profit and give the retailer's profit to you. I can sell you a much better cigar for less money than you can buy under the old system.

My customers are merchants, manufacturers, bankers; more of the latter in proportion than any other class of business men. It is a significant fact that an average of less than one remittance in every four hundred received is paid otherwise than by personal check. In other words, my customers are men with bank accounts, who would not smoke my cigars unless they had the quality—no matter what the price.

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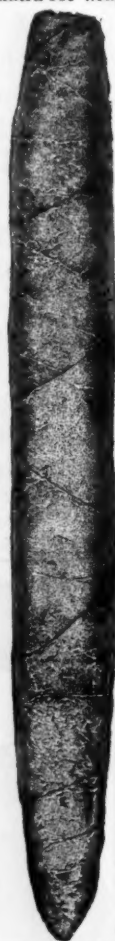
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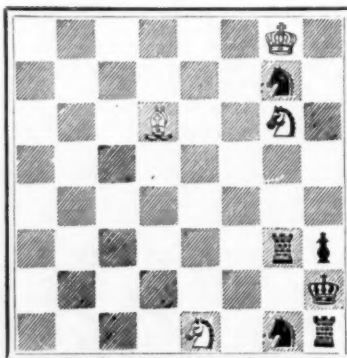
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Black—Six Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.

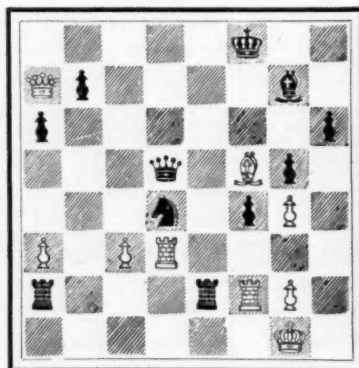
Notice that Black has two Rooks, two Knights, and Pawn, against White's Bishop and two Knights.

White mates in two moves.

#### An Actual Ending.

An esteemed correspondent, and one of our old solvers, Mr. John Jewell, Columbus, Ind., sends us the following position which was brought about in a game between himself and Mr. C. B. Cooper.

Black (Jewell).



White (Cooper).

Black, to move, announced mate in eight moves.

#### An Old Trap.

Only one sample of the play of the Sire de Legal, preceptor of the great Philidor, has been recorded:

LEGAL.	AMATEUR.	LEGAL.	AMATEUR.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	4 Kt-B 3	B-Kt 5
2 B-B 4	P-Q 3	5 Kt x P	B x Q (a)
3 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	6 Mate in two moves (b).	

(a) The amateur didn't see anything but the capture of the Queen. Had he played 5... Kt x Kt, the Sire would have lost a piece.

(b) 6 B x P ch, K-K 2; 7 Kt-Q 5, mate.

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But even Captain O'Hara, with all his foresight, did not dream of half that the future had in store for him and for his heirs. Pittsburgh's growth has been the marvel of the world, and with it the Schenley millions grew apace.

The growth of the Denny estate, from an investment of a few thousand dollars, to realty valued at many millions, is just as remarkable, although not so widely known.

And in these later years Pittsburgh has continued her record as a money-maker for realty holders.

Pittsburg is probably the most remarkable industrial district in the world, and the center of its manufacturing activity is not the City of Pittsburg itself, but the sister City of McKeesport, located twelve miles up the Monongahela River.

McKeesport is the home of the world's greatest tube mill, and surrounding it on all sides are the great Homestead steel works, the Duquesne mills, the famous Edgar Thompson Works, of the Carnegie Company, The Westinghouse interests, including half a dozen vast establishments, and employing nearly twenty thousand men; the Fifth Sterling Steel Works, where the world's greatest projectiles are made, and a dozen or more other plants, employing in all some fifty thousand men and paying out in wages one hundred and thirty million dollars a year.

And right in the midst of this great beehive of industry, with street car lines radiating in all directions, lies "Arlington," a new residence district that presents to the present-day investor all the opportunities that the earlier founders of Pittsburgh's wealth enjoyed. And it is an opportunity that may be taken advantage of by everyone who has

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Arlington is but five minutes' ride from McKeesport, the hub of the Greater Pittsburgh district; Arlington is but thirty minutes away from Pittsburg; and but seven minutes' ride from Wilmerding, on the main line of the Penna. Railroad, where every thorough and accommodation train stops, the home of the vast industries of the Westinghouse Companies.

Arlington has every advantage of the city and all the charm of the country. Natural gas for light and fuel, city and spring water, electric lights, telephones, trolley lines—in fact, everything that the city can offer is at hand. And yet the plan abounds with fruit and shade trees, delightful scenery, and pure, sweet and wholesome air.

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The lots in Arlington are from thirty to sixty feet wide, fronting on streets and avenues from 40 to 60 feet in width. In order to prove that Arlington is what we represent it to be we will pay the railroad fare of any person from any point east of the Mississippi who comes to Arlington and buys a lot. We will allow a liberal amount from more distant points. You therefore get

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### A Fine Game.

Played in the recent match between the city of London Chess-club and the Metropolitan.

Boden-Kieseritzky Gambit.

TATTERSALL. LEONHARDT.	White. Black.	TATTERSALL. LEONHARDT.	White. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	23 K-R 2	Kt x B (g)
2 B-B 4	Kt-K B 3	24 B P x Kt	Q-K sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-Q B 3 (a)	25 Q R-B sq	Q-K 3
4 Kt-K B 3	Kt x P	26 Q-Q 4	K R-R 2
5 Castles	Kt x Kt	27 K R-Q sq	B-Q 2
6 Q P x Kt	P-B 3	28 P-Q R 4	P-Q Kt 4
7 Kt-R 4	P-K Kt 3	29 P-R 5	B-Q B 3
8 P-B 4 (b)	P-B 4	30 R-B 3	K-Q 2
9 Kt-B 3 (c)	B-B 4 ch	31 R-Q 2	P-K Kt 4
10 K-R sq	P-K 5	32 P x P	P-K B 5
11 Kt-Kt 5	Q-B 3	33 R-B 5	P-K 6
12 P-Q Kt 4	B-Kt 3 (d)	34 R-Q 5	Q-K B 3
13 B-Kt 2	P-K R 3	35 R x P (h)	Q x P
14 Kt-B 7	R-B sq (e)	36 R-Q B 3	P-B 6
15 Kt x P	R-R sq	37 P-R 6	P x P
16 B-B 7 (f)	K-Q sq	38 R-K 3	R x P ch (i)
17 P-Q B 4	Q x B	39 K x R	Q-R 4 ch
18 P-B 5	R x Kt	40 Q-R 4	Q x Q ch
19 P x B	R P x P	41 K x Q	R-R sq ch
20 B-Kt 3	P-Q 3	42 K-Kt 4	R-K Kt sq ch
21 Q-Q 5	Q-R sq		And White resigns.
22 P-K R 3	Kt-Q 5		

Notes by T. F. Lawrence.

(a) Better than 3... Kt x K P, to which White would reply 4 Q-R 5, with some advantage.

(b) Preferable alternatives are 8 R-K sq, or 8 R-Q 3.

(c) 9 Kt x B P would be answered with 9... P-Q 4.

(d) 12... B x P would be inferior. 13 B P x B, Q x R; 14 Q-Q 5, with a winning attack.

(e) 14... R-R 2 is simpler and equally as effective.

(f) 16 P-K Kt 4 looks more promising at first glance, but after 16... P x P; 17... Kt x P, Black continues with 17... Q-R 5, threatening the decisive P-Q 4 and winning easily.

(g) 23... Kt-K B 6 is tempting, but it is inferior to the text-move.

(h) White plays with desperate ingenuity, but the position is against him.

(i) Finishing in true master style. The whole game was very finely played by Herr Leonhardt.

### A Study in Opposition (March 19).

MR. REICHEL'S SOLUTION.

White.	Black.
1 K-Kt 2!	K-B sq!
2 K-B 2!	K-K 2!
3 K-Kt 3!	K-B 2!
4 K-B 3!	K-K 2 (a)
5 K-Kt 4	K-B 3
6 K-B 4	K-K 2!
7 K-Kt 5	K-B 2
8 K-B 5	K-K 2
9 K-Kt 6 and wins.	
(a) 4... K-Kt 2	K-Kt 2
5 K-K 3	K-B 2
6 K-Q 3	K-B 3
7 K-Q 4	K-K 2
8 K-B 4	K-Q 2
9 K-Kt 5	K-B 2
10 K-R 6 and wins.	

I am proud of my lamp-chimneys. I put my name on them.

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MACBETH, Pittsburgh.



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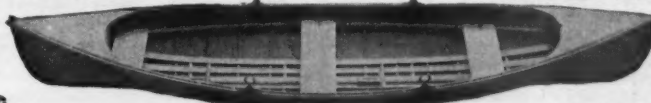
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Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons and ear specialists treated me at great expense and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing.

My case was pronounced incurable!

I grew desperate; my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor, and personal expense, I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drum, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and as they give no discomfort whatever I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful. I am a cured, changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube, or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires, or strings of any kind, and is entirely new and up-to-date in all respects. It is so small that no one can see it when in position, yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed, or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause.

With my device I can cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings

in the ear, shocks from artillery, or through accidents. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. The greatest aural surgeons in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

I want to place my 190-page book on deafness in the hands of every deaf person in the world. I will gladly send it free to any one whose name and address I can get. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and contains bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India, and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station of life—ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from my wonderful little device. You will find the names of people in your own town and state, many whose names you know, and I am sure that all this will convince you that the cure of deafness has at last been solved by my invention.

Don't delay; write for the free book to-day and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1773 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"D. A. McC." Boston, Mass.—"Will you kindly tell me whether the 'a' in 'verbatim' should be pronounced as 'a' in 'arm' or 'e' in 'eight'?" In your Standard Dictionary you give the preference to the latter pronunciation.

The "a" in "verbatim" is equivalent to the "a" in "fate," which is expressed in the Scientific Alphabet system of diacritics used in the Standard Dictionary by  $\dot{e}$  as in "eight." The diacritic  $\dot{e}$  in "g" in the alternate pronunciation is used here to express a variant pronunciation from "a" as in "far" toward "a" as in "fate." The word may be correctly pronounced "verbay'tim" or "verbah'tim."

"J. R. C." Kokomo, Ind.—"Is it correct to write anyone' as one word? Also, which is correct—'anyone's else' or 'anyone else's'?"

(1) "Any one" should be written as two words. (2) The Standard prefers the possessive after the word "else" as being more euphonic and in general use. It does not condemn "any one's else"; some good writers use this form; it is not incorrect, but it is unusual and is not euphonic. We think "any one else's" the better form.

"W. S. W." New York.—"Is not 'volunteer' as a verb restricted to military use?"

No; it has several uses and may be applied to services, time, means, etc. Browning says: "The full and true particulars of the tale were volunteered with all the breathless zeal of friendship."

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